P & O
SCOTCH WHISKY.
10 YEARS' OLD.
The Only "SCOTCH" supplied
TO THE GREATER BRITAIN EXHIBITION,
Rs. 2-12-0, PER BOTTLE.

# The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,928—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, MAY 4, 1900.

Milkmaid
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.
BRAND Milk

## SHIPPING.

### PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE
WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.
SATURDAY, 2 P.M.

| Vessels. | Tons. | Captains. | 1900. |
|---|---|---|---|
| M. L. ARABIA | 7903 | J. L. Parfitt | 5th May. |
| * ORIENTAL | 5254 | J. F. Jephcon | 12th ,, |
| M. L. CALEDONIA | 7558 | E. H. Gordon | 19th ,, |
| * CARTHAGE | 5198 | J. R. London | 26th ,, |
| M.L. SOBRAON | 7210 | L. M. Wibmer | 2nd June. |
| EGYPT | 7912 | G. Langbourne | 9th ,, |
| M.L. ORIENTAL | 5254 | J. F. Jephson | 16th ,, |
| * CARTHAGE | 5198 | J. R. London | 23rd ,, |
| M.L. EGYPT | 7912 | G. Langborne | 30th ,, |
| * PARRAMATTA | 4486 | A. Symons | 7th July. |
| M.L. ARABIA | 7903 | J. S. Parfitt | 14th ,, |
| * CARTHAGE | 5198 | J. R. London | 21st ,, |
| M.L. CALEDONIA | 7558 | E. H. Gordon | 28th ,, |
| * CLYDE | 4029 | E. Street | 4th Aug. |

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London. Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of Sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M., and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 28th March, 1900.

### AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

| Steamers | Captains. | Tons. | To sail on |
|---|---|---|---|
| IMPERATRIX | G. Nicolich | 4,213 | 1st June 1900, |
| A STEAMER | ... | ... | 1st July, 1900. |

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | Deck. |
|---|---|---|---|
| TRIESTE OR VENICE | Rs. 600. | Rs. 325. | Rs. 156. |

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN SUEZ, PORT SAID AND FIUME.

| Steamers. | Captains. | Tons. | To sail on or about |
|---|---|---|---|
| MARIA VALERIE A. | Fellner | 4,235 | 15th May, 1900, |
| SILESIA | G. Veroas | 5,195 | 15th June, 1900. |
| GISELA | F. Mosca | 4,253 | 15th July, 1900. |

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

| | Saloon. | Deck. |
|---|---|---|
| TO TRIESTE OR VENICE | Rs. 375 | Rs. 150. |

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. |
|---|---|---|
| Available for 6 months | Rs. 980. | Rs. 575. |
| Available for 12 months | ,, 1,060. | ,, 625. |

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and those via KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

| Steamer. | Captain. | Tons. | To sail on or about |
|---|---|---|---|
| TRIESTE | A. Mitis | 5,095 | 25th May, 1900, |

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 2, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 1st May 1900

### COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT.
VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

| Vessels. | Tons. | Captains. | To sail on THURSDAY. |
|---|---|---|---|
| YARRA | 4,255 | Rogliano | 10th May, 1900, |
| OCEANIEN | 4,349 | Schmitz | 7th June, 1900. |
| INDUS | 6,357 | Duchateau | 5th July, 1900. |

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "INDUS," 6,357 tons, Captain Duchateau, to sail on or about the 2nd May, 1900, for weekly departures thereafter.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay

### HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY,

GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
TEA PLANTERS, RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, booked at reduced rates.
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HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines sent FREE on Application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates

London Agents: GRINDLAY & CO

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great Poets by W. E. H. PRICE. Rs. 15, Postage Annas 4. To be had at this Office.

## SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 4th May, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 8th May, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvie, (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SIMLA," 1,615 tons, at 10 a.m., on the 10th May, calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, (weather permitting).

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 15th May.

FOR KARACHEE, SEYCHELLES, ZANZIBAR, MOMBASA AND LAMOO.

S. S. "BHUNDARA," 2,936 tons, on or about 26th May.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "HENZADA," 2,078 tons, on or about 12th May.

FOR MANILA.

A THREE-WEEKLY direct service has been started from Calcutta to Manila, calling at Rangoon, Penang and Singapore. Rates for Passengers and Cargo and dates of sailing can be obtained from the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 3rd May, 1900.

### KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co. LONDON.

### NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA or BRINDISI and VENICE.

| Vessels. | Tons. | Captains. | To sail on |
|---|---|---|---|
| S.S. DUCA BALDUINO | 4,590 | O. Canepa | 15th May. |
| ,, R. RUBATTINO | 4,580 | M. Saporiti | 15th June. |
| ,, DUCA BALDUINO | 4,580 | O. Canepa | 15th July. |

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

| | Single Tickets. | Return Tickets. 4 months. | 6 months. | 9 months. | 12 months. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| 1st Class | 550 | 825 | 880 | 935 | 1,000 |
| 2nd ,, | 325 | 500 | 525 | 550 | 600 |
| 3rd ,, | 150 | .. | .. | .. | .. |

Passengers have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice, or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port, resuming it by subsequent steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on Application.

S. S. BORMIDA, Tons 3,000, from BOMBAY to HONG-KONG, calling at SINGAPORE, on the 19th May, 1900.

F. BALDOVINO, Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle.

### STEAM.

CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.
BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning via Torres Straits, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

S. S. "NEWGUINEA, on or about, 10th June.

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars, apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 3rd May, 1900.

### GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.
BOMBAY—ZANZIBAR.

THE following Vessel will SAIL:—

| Vessel. | Tons. | Capt. | To sail |
|---|---|---|---|
| SETOS | 1,746 | Carsiens | 11 May. |

Taking Cargo and Passengers for MOMBASSA, TANGA, DARESALAM, ZANZIBAR, and all Ports South of Zanzibar upto DELAGOA BAY.

For Rates and particulars apply to

F. HEYER, Agent,
Albert Buildings, Hornby Road.
Bombay, 13th April, 1900.

### DOCTOR MENIST SPECTACLES.

REVISED PRICES.

| | Gold. | Silver | Steel & Nickel |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| With Turnpin Side | 60 | 28 | 16 |
| With Single Temple | 50 | 24 | 14 |
| With Cur | 50 | 24 | 13 |
| Folders or Pince-Nez | 50 | 24 | 16 |

SPECTACLES AND FOLDERS FITTED WITH MARCKS AND CO'S.

Finest quality PEBBLES, at a REDUCTION of Rs. 5 on above Prices for Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 for Steel.

Our new "Moviliete" Frame which has gained universal admiration

THROUGHOUT INDIA IS WORTH INSPECTING.

Our Celebrated Violet Tinted Sun Glare and Dust Glasses, strongly recommended by all the leading men.

| Gold. | Silver. | Nickel. | Steel. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| 60 | 25 | 12 | 5 |

NOTICE.

SPECIAL ATTENTION is given to all REPAIRS which are executed with the greatest precision and least possible delay. Oculist's prescriptions CAREFULLY PREPARED.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

## EVERY REQUISITE FOR TRAVELLERS & TOURISTS

MAY BE OBTAINED AT

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TRUNKS AND PORTMANTEAUX,
GLADSTONE BAGS,
SUIT CASES AND UNIFORM CASES,
DRESSING CASES AND BAGS,
IN GREAT VARIETY.
COURIER BAGS AND BRIEF BAGS,
SOILED LINEN BAGS,
RUG STRAPS,
MAUDS AND TRAVELLING RUGS,
CARDIGAN JACKETS AND VESTS,
GENTLEMEN'S UNDERCLOTHING,
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TRAVELLING CAPS,
SLEEPING SUITS,
INDIA-RUBBER GOODS,
DECK CHAIRS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,
DECK SHOES.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

## FRESH ARRIVAL OF

| | | Rs. | as. | p. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| FINEST PARMESAN CHEESE ..... | Per lb. | 1 | 8 | 0 |
| Do. GORGONZOLA CHEESE ..... | ,, ,, | 1 | 8 | 0 |
| Do. GRUYERE (real EMENTHAL)... | ,, ,, | 1 | 0 | 0 |

GERMAN SAUKRAUT, sold in casks of cwt. each,

in tins of 10 lb. each, and by the pound, Ans. 8. per lb.

GERMAN SAUSAGES, Per tin, Rs. 1-12.

## FELICE CORNAGLIA,

IMPORTER OF
HIGH CLASS OILMAN'S STORES.

### NEW PICTURES.

FOR THE NEW CENTURY, 1900,
JUST TO HAND.

| | Rs. | a. |
|---|---|---|
| Alpine Climber, An—26in. by 32in.—K. Dielitz and Winter Breath Cause Cold and Chill (landscape) J. Farquharson | 21 | 0 |
| Arched Grotto, Ceptri August Len 26 by 32 | 21 | 0 |
| Art Wins Heart—26 by 32—Paul Thumann 26 by 32 | 21 | 0 |
| At the Fountain—26 by 32—Sir F. Leightone, P. R. A. 26 by 32 | 21 | 0 |
| Autumn Gold (landscape)—26 by 32—J. Farquharson, 26 by 32 | 21 | 0 |
| Bride, The—Ed. Bisson 26 by 32 | 21 | 0 |
| Champion, The (wild cattle from Chillingham) 26 by 32, Basil Bradley | ... | |
| Charity (allegorical) L. Knaus 26 by 32 | ... | |
| Charles Dickens—26 by 32—Daniel Maclise, R.A. | ... | |
| Christ in Gethsemane—26 by 32—J. M. H. Hofmann | ... | |
| Cold Shoulder, The—26 by 32—(a Hunting incident) A. W. Strutt | ... | |
| Corner in the Marketplace, A—26 by 32—Sir E. J. Poynter, R.A. | ... | |
| Couple of the Oakley, A (hounds)—26 by 32—The Blinks | ... | |
| Cromwell at Dunbar—26 by 32—A. C. Gow | ... | |
| Curefor Gout, A—26 by 32—W. Dendy Sadler. | ... | |
| Dancing Girl, A—Alb Von Keller, 26 by 32 | ... | |
| Dawn (allegorical) Frank Dicksee, 26 by 32 | ... | |
| Dejeunor (Paps, Kittens, Dicklings and Chicks) W. H. Frood, 26 by 32 | ... | |
| Desire of all Nations (The Wisemen doing homage to the Infant Christ | ... | |
| Divider Affections—Arthur J. Elslay, 26 by 32 | ... | |
| Diadumena—Sir Ed. J. Poynter, R.A. 26 by 32 | ... | |
| Door of the Fold, The (Sacred subject) 26 by 32 Sybil C. Parker | ... | |
| Elaine—J. M. Strudwick, 26 by 32 | ... | |
| Empty Chair, The (a stag hound)—26 by 32—Briton Rivers | ... | |
| Faraglioni near Capri, The—26 by 32—August Len | ... | |
| First Awakening of Eve, The—26 by 32—Val C. Princep | ... | |
| Floreal—26 by 32—E. 26 by 32, Bisson | ... | |
| Flowery May—26 by 32, L. Alma Tadema | ... | |
| Foretaste of Summer, 26 by 32, L. C. Nightingale | ... | |
| Four Seasons, The—26 by 32, Unknown | ... | |
| Getting it Hot: (companion to the "cold shoulder") 26 by 32, A. W. Strutt | ... | |
| "Gin a Body, Kiss a Body" 26 by 32, Maude Goodman | ... | |
| Girl of the Period (lady with gun with a shooting party) 26 by 32, Heywood Hardy | ... | |
| Golden Autumn (landscape) 26 by 32, Douglas Adams | ... | |
| Golden Eve, A (companion to, above) 26 by 32, B. W. Leader | ... | |
| Goodmorning, Mother Dear—26 by 32, E. Munser | ... | |
| Goodbye—26 by 32, Arthur J. Usley | ... | |
| Greek Slave—26 by 32 M. Nonsrenbench ard Pressed—26 by 32 (other with hounds in pursuit) A. Wardle | 21 | 0 |
| Hark to Towler (Hunting scene)—26 by 32, Companion to "Now Ride Lads"—Thos. Blinks | 21 | 0 |
| Heavy Load, A, 26 by 32, Forgan | 21 | 0 |
| "Hush" 26 by 32, Maude Goodman | 21 | 0 |
| For the Wine Seller—26 by 32, E. Grutzner | 21 | 0 |
| Iris, 26 by 32, W. A. Breakspeare | 21 | 0 |
| Our Village (a Hunting Morning) 30 by 40, Carter Read) | 21 | 0 |

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D. B. DINSHAW & Co.,
ESPLANADE ROAD;

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates apply to SUPERINTENDENT "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

### WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

NOTICE.

THE Finest DEVONSHIRE CIDER Exported to India is HARPERS "DART" BRAND, Gold Capsule.

Per Case of 3 Dozen ..... Qts. Rs. 26 4
Do. of 5 Dozen ..... Pts. Rs. 33 12

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B. SMYTH & CO., LIMITED,
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WINES, &c.,
COCKBURN'S BLACK SEAL PORT.
LONDON CLUB PORT.
LONDON CLUB SHERRY.
SLATER'S OLD HOLLANDS.
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OF ALL DEALERS OR OF
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., LD.
BOMBAY,
SOLE AGENTS.

### J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD,
BOMBAY.

DAY LIGHT LOADING.
KODAK CAMERAS AND SPOOLS.

CAMERAS.

| | Rs. | a. |
|---|---|---|
| POCKET KODAKS ... ... ... ... | 22 | 0 |
| FOLDING POCKET KODAKS No. 1 ... | 45 | 0 |
| Do. do. do. No. 2 ... | 70 | 0 |
| BULL'S EYE KODAKS No. 2 ... ... | 36 | 0 |
| Do. do. No. 4 ... ... | 55 | 0 |
| CARTRIDGE do. No. 4 ... ... | 115 | 0 |
| GLASSPLATE attachments for Cartridge Kodak No. 4 ... ... ... ... | 55 | 0 |

SPOOLS.

| | Rs. | a. |
|---|---|---|
| For POCKET KODAK, 12 Exp. ...Each | 1 | 2 |
| ,, FOLDING POCKET, No. 1 12 Exp. ... | 2 | 8 |
| Do. do. No. 2 ,, ... | | 4 |
| ,, BULL'S EYE KODAK. No. 2 ... ... | 3 | 4 |
| ,, Do. do. No. 4 ... | 5 | 0 |
| ,, CARTRIDGE KODAK. No. 4 ... | 5 | 0 |

Developing and Printing undertaken.

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

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HIGH-CLASS KEYLESS LEVER WATCHES
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THE TIMES'
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WE cannot claim any originality in connection with the MONTHLY PAYMENT SYSTEM. All that we did over 20 years ago in connection with our Pianoforte Department was to introduce into India a plan of MONTHLY PAYMENTS which had been found to work well and to the satisfaction of all concerned in England and elsewhere, and having now in view what proved so great a success, namely THE TIMES offer of their "Encyclopædia Britannica," by MONTHLY PAYMENTS, we have as a special inducement to our customers and the public extended the

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MADRAS.

## HAVANA CIGARS.

TO MEET THE DEMAND WHICH WE BELIEVE EXISTS IN INDIA FOR

REAL HAVANA CIGARS.

We have arranged for the regular importation of the undermentioned BRANDS made of the

FINEST
HAVANA TOBACCO

Procurable, and are now in a position to offer them at the following Prices:—

"MULETA" Principes
4 3/8 inches. Rs. 19-12 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 20-8 per 100 in 25's.

"COMPOSIA" Especiales
4 3/8 inches. Rs. 17-1 per 100 in 50's.

"COMPOSIA" Imperatrix
4 3-8 inches. Rs. 22-1 per 100 in 25's.

"MULETA" Graciosos
3 3/4 inches. Rs. 13-4 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 14-2 per 100 in 25's.

ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,
MADRAS AND LONDON.

KEMP'S

## EXTRACT OF MALT AND COD LIVER OIL,

Contains all the Elements of Nutrition in a concentrated and readily assimilable form.

Prepared in England under the Company's Special Instructions.

Rs. 2 per Large Bottle.

KEMP & CO., LD., {SASSOON HOUSE,} BOMBAY.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

### AUSTRIAN LLOYDS S. N. Co.

THE S. S. MARQUIS BACQUEHEM, WILL SAIL for TRIESTE direct, about the 29th May, 1900.

SALOON PASSAGE to Trieste or Venice, Rs. 375.
Intermediate Accommodation, Rs. 300.

E. SCARPA,
Agent.

Bombay, 4th May, 1900.

### GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

TENDERS FOR THE PURCHASE OF OLD MATERIAL-RAILS CAST AND WROUGHT IRON, STEEL CROSSINGS, WHEELS, ETC.

THE AGENT is prepared to RECEIVE TENDERS at his office, Victoria Terminus, up to 1 p.m. (Gun Firejon WEDNESDAY, the 16th day of May, 1900, for the purchase of above, which can be seen on application to the Company's Wharf Superintendent, Wari Bunder.

TENDERS.—These must be made on the Company's authorized forms, which can be had on application to the Undersigned at his office.

TERMS.—The sum of Rs.200 must accompany each Tender form, as a guarantee of good faith in due fulfilment of Contract, failure in which shall entail the forfeiture of the deposit, without the Company having to prove anything by the transaction.

PAYMENT—Must be made to the Company's Cashier prior to delivery.

NOTE.—The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

G. R. WEBB,
General Storekeeper.

General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, May 3rd, 1900.

### THE MANOCKJEE PETIT MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND for the six months ended 31st December, 1900, at the rate of Rs. 50 (Rupees fifty) per Share (of Rs. 1,000 paid up) will be paid on and after TUESDAY, the 8th instant, at the Office of the Company, No. 6, Hornby Row, during Office hours to Shareholders whose names will stand on the Register of Shares on the 1st instant.

Shareholders are requested to produce their share certificates when applying for their Dividend Warrants,

By Order of the Board,

D. M. PETIT SONS & Co.,
Agents.

The Manockjee Petit Manufacturing Co., Ld.,
Bombay, 3rd May, 1900.

### LONDON CHAMBER OF COMMERCE EXAMINATION.

CANDIDATES for the forthcoming Examination of the London Chamber of Commerce who wish to be examined in the subjects other than Book-keeping may send in applications in the prescribed form together with the fees to the PRINCIPAL of the Elphinstone High School on or before the 8th of May.

Examinations in such other subjects will be held provided that papers are supplied by the London Chamber of Commerce in event of these not being supplied the fees paid by Candidates will be refunded.

The dates and hours of the Examination will be advertised hereafter.

A. G. WRIGHT, M.A.,
Principal, Elphinstone High School.

Bombay, 3rd May, 1900.

### NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. BURJORJEE CAWASJEE COOPER, has contracted TO SELL to our clients the Undermentioned property. All persons having any Claim thereto or any part thereof by way of inheritance, mortgage charge, gift, lease, lien or otherwise are required to make the same known in writing to the Undersigned at their office on the 2nd floor, Oriental Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to any such Claim and the same (if any) will be deemed to have been waived.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

All those four several pieces or parcels of Government Quit and Ground Rent land or ground adjoining each other with the messuages, tenements or dwelling houses, standing thereon, situate at Mazagon in or near Moojawar Pakady Fourth Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing in the aggregate by admeasurement 613 7-9 square yards be the same, more or less and which said premises are registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 368, 369, 371, and 372, New Nos. 11644, 11645, 11646, and 11647, Old Survey No. 339, and New survey No. 3264, and in the books of the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes, under E Ward No. 5126, Street Nos. 15-17, and are bounded as follows :—That is to say, on or towards the East, by vacant land belonging to Merwanjee Hormusjee Dalaal, on or towards the West, partly by the Moojawar Pakady 4th Row, and partly by the property of Santaram Narayen Dabulker, on or towards the North, partly by vacant land belonging to Gopal Dayal and partly by the British India Steam Navigation Company's Dockyard, and on or towards the South, partly by the property of the said Santaram Narayen Dabulker, and partly by the Moojawar Pakady Third Lane, and which said premises are in the occupation of the tenants of the Vendor,—Dated this 3rd day of May, 1900.

JEHANGIR & SEERVAI,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

### NOTICE.

HIGH COURT.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 211 OF 1897.

BABURAO DINAJI and another .....Plaintiff.

VERSUS

GOVIND DINAJI and others .....Defendent.

THE Undersigned Special Commissioners appointed in the above suit by a Decretal Order, dated 2nd March, 1899, and by further order, dated the 17th day of April, 1900, will be prepared to receive offers for the sale of 39 pieces of land at Worli near Koliwada junction Road, and near thereabouts. Some of the aforsaid plots consist of hilly land facing the Worli sea and afford a suitable site for Bungalows. The other pieces are comprised of batty fields. Any person or persons desiring to purchase the whole or any portion should make his or their offer stating the price to the Undersigned by a registered letter on or before the 15th of May, 1900.

All particulars or information desired will be supplied by or plans seen, on application to the Undersigned.

LAKHAMSEY HIRJI,
DEVIDAS J. DESAI,
Special Commissioners,

Care of Messrs. CAPTAIN & VAIDYA'S Office,
Meadows Street, Fort.

Bombay, May, 1900.

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J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer

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PAID-UP CAPITAL .....£562,5000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS .....£562,500

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The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
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F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Oriental Buildings, Bombay, 1st May, 1900.

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PAID-UP CAPITAL .....£500,000
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FIXED DEPOSITS.

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Reserve Fund .....$ 115,00,000
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| 40 | 195 9 0 | 40 | 242 15 0 | 40 | 384 15 0 |

Rates for other ages and under other systems will be supplied on application.

Intending insurers are invited to apply for the Society's new Prospectus before Assuring elsewhere.

Applications for Agencies from Gentlemen of influence throughout the country will receive every attention.

CHIEF AGENTS :—
CROFT, MODY & CO.,
15, BANK STREET, BOMBAY.

"LINSEED COMPOUND," Trade Mark of KAY'S COMPOUND ESSENCE OF LINSEED.

"LINSEED COMPOUND," a demulcent expectorant for Coughs and Colds.

LINUM CATHARTICUM PILLS, digestive, corrective and agreeably aperient.

KAY'S CUE CEMENT.—Tips Billiard Cues firmly. "Your Cement is the best I have ever used."—JN. ROBERTS (Champion), 1866.

COAGULINE.—Transparent Cement for Broken Articles.

"KEATING'S POWDER."
"KEATING'S POWDER."
"KEATING'S POWDER."
"KEATING'S POWDER."
"KEATING'S POWDER."

KILLS, BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, MOSQUITOES.
KILLS, BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, MOSQUITOES.

HARMLESS TO ANIMALS.
HARMLESS TO ANIMALS.
HARMLESS TO ANIMALS.
HARMLESS TO ANIMALS.
HARMLESS TO ANIMALS.

The genuine powder bears the autograph of THOMAS KEATING. Sold in Tins and Bottles only.

"KEATING'S WORM TABLETS."
"KEATING'S WORM TABLETS."
"KEATING'S WORM TABLETS."
"KEATING'S WORM TABLETS."
"KEATING'S WORM TABLETS."

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a profeotly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles, by all Druggists.

Proprietor THOMAS KEATING, London

## SALES BY AUCTION.

### BENNETT AND COMPANY,

No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF STORES NOT FURTHER REQUIRED AT THE G. I. P. RAILWAY STORES, PAREL.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 4th inst., at 2 p.m., precisely.—Under instructions from the General Store-keeper, G. I. P. Railway, Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will, on the abovementioned date, time, and place, sell by Public Auction, the stores not further required, consisting of weigh-bridges (carrying capacity 16 tons) carpenters' tools, iron nails, rivets and screws, brass panel pins, locks Mortise (for house doors), glasses for lamps, kettles and pots, copper, hinges, brass, lavatory fittings, pressure gauges, brass couplings for pipes, cocks, valve, zinc cake, spare yards, arms for weighing machines, spare weights for weigh bridges, tanks, iron (2 feet by 2 feet), and sundry gears, &c.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required, at the time of sale.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 5th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

Above the property of C. B. Jeaffreson, Esq., also consisting of dressing, wash-hand and dining tables, chest of drawers, cupboards, whatnots, etc.

1 army and navy double barrel central fire gun.
1 double barrel central fire hammerless gun,
1 saloon rifle.
1 single barrel gun.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome strong victoria in very good order.
1 strong-built glass fronted miniature brougham.
1 second-hand strong dog-cart in good order.
1 grey Arab quiet in harness.
1 bay pony quiet in harness and saddle.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT PAREL.

On FRIDAY, the 18th inst., at 4 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of Mr. Merwan Khodadad Irani and on account and risk of the defaulting purchaser Isaack Abdul Sattar the following property :—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuages tenements and dwelling houses standing thereon containing by admeasurement of 6.0 square yards or thereabouts registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 361 and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward Nos. 162, (1), 164A 166, 163 (1) 163 (2) 163 (3) 163 (4) and Street Nos. 106 A, 110, 114, 116, 118, 119, 119 A, 119 B, 112 C, situate at Soparibag Road Parel, on the west side of the Public Road leading from Bombay to Mahim and formerly in the registration sub-district of Mandvi but now in that of Bombay and bounded on the east by the said Public Road leading from Bombay to Mahim on the west by the property of Cursetji Nacroji Wadia and the north by the property of Abba Bhikha and on the south by the property of Jaitha Varji.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 4th May, 1900.

### CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,

No. 7, MARINE STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF BENTWOOD FURNITURE BY JACOB JOSEPH KOHN, AUSTRIAN SAFES, ETC.

THIS DAY FRIDAY, the 4th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Watson Building, Church Gate Street, Fort, by order of the concerned, the following bentwood sofas, arm and smoking chairs, folding and rocking chairs, revolving stools, teapoys, light chairs, Vienna-made fire-proof safes of different sizes and cash and deed boxes, glass decorated drawing-room folding screens, plush, ladies' work boxes, dressing cases, ladies, companions, leather albums, plush brackets, time-pieces and clocks, ladies' fans, silk panels, centre pie

## NOTICES.


**TREACHER AND COMPANY, LIMITED.**

NOTICE is hereby given that the THIRTY Sixth Annual Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders, will be held in the Fort Premises, on FRIDAY, the 4th May, 1900, at 5 p m.

The following is the business of the meeting :—

1. To receive the Accounts made up to the 31st March, 1900, and the Directors' Report.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect a Director.
4. To elect Auditors and fix their remuneration.

By Order,
WILLIAM CARTER,
General Manager.

Bombay, 26th April, 1900.

WE BEG to INTIMATE that we have ADMITTED Mr. KAIKHUSROO DORABJEE PANDAY a PARTNER in our FIRM from the 1st April, 1900.

VATCHA BROS.

NOTICE.
MATHERAN.
PLAGUE MEASURES.

ATTENTION is invited to the orders of Government in the "Government Gazette" of the 12th October, 1899.

2. (a) Persons other than owners and tenants of private Bungalows and Residents in Hotels in Matheran and (c) all servants and attendants, who come from infected areas are liable to detention in a Quarantine Camp unless provided with the certificates specified in the Government Orders.

3. These certificates should be procured from the Local Plague Authorities.

M. COLLIE, Major, I. M. S.,
Superintendent, Matheran.

31st March, 1900.

THE CITY WATCH & CLOCK STORE.
85, BECHOO CHATTERJEE'S STREET,
CALCUTTA.
OFFERING 2,000
FRESH WATCHES FOR SALE.
MONEY RETURNED IF NOT APPROVED.
JUST UNPACKED. GUARANTEED FOR 3 YEARS.

No. 1, Railway Regulator Watch, Rs. 3-8; No. 2, Rs. 4-8; No. 3 Rs. 5; and Curzon Watch, Rs. 5-8 each. Testimonials highest and any number. Soliciting early orders.

MEERZA MOHAMED TUCKEE BINDAHNEEM,
MANUFACTURER OF EVERY DISCRIPTION
OF
PAPER, ENVELOPES, CARDS, NOTE PAPER AND BOXED STATIONERY.
23RD ROAD,
MANDALAY.

THOS. COOK AND SON.
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at rates to be learned on application.

LOANS granted and OVERDRAFTS allowed against Negotiable Security.

DRAFTS and Circular Notes issued and Amounts transmitted by Telegram. PERIODICAL REMITTANCES regularly despatched.

LIFE, FIRE and ACCIDENT ASSURANCES effected and Premiums paid.

BOMBAY. CALCUTTA. RANGOON.

TO LOVERS OF ART.

THE establishment in the "First City in India" of a high class and fashionable Art Gallery, fitted up in the most approved and artistic style, where artists and their patrons can at all times meet to their mutual advantage, and to the advancement of Art itself, has been our desire for some years past; but the difficulties in the way of its fulfilment have been so great that the scheme has had to be abandoned—for the time being at least. We are persuaded that were we able to secure the influential support of those in high places and the help of lovers of Art in the Presidency, the Gallery would be a *fait accompli*. Another object of ours in wishing to form an Art Gallery is that we may be able to educate the native mind, and, by furnishing the people with an opportunity of viewing and comparing European work with the crude and absurd productions they have been accustomed to cultivate a refined and more artistic taste in them. Surely this worthy desire ought to have the encouragement it reserves from all true lovers of Art!

In submitting our new Catalogue to the public which can be obtained on application, we desire to place this object prominently before them, at the same time thanking them for the patronage and support they have already given us. It has enabled us to place the concern in some degree in as favoured a position as some of the leading Picture Dealers' establishments in London or Paris; so far, at least, as India is concerned.

A new feature, as will be seen in the present issue of the Catalogue, is that we have included all the different lines of business which we undertake in one and the same cover, whereas in former years they were printed in separate handbooks, leaflets, &c., necessitating a deal of needless repetition.

It has, therefore, been our endeavour to spare the public the tediousness of the task of looking through a number of separate prints for what they require, by compiling the present issue in as concise and handy a form as possible, adding to it an Index—a feature that was not possible to introduce in the former erratic sort of publications.

Of course, we are sensible of many defects in this our first venture: the principal one being the impossibility to embody in a trade catalogue a complete list of our stock of Engravings. We would, therefore, request those seeking any known engraving not enumerated herein to communicate with us.

We have, further, the pleasure of notifying our *clientele* of our removal into more spacious and conspicuous premises, the address of which we would risk them to kindly take particular note.

Hoping for a continuance of the esteemed patronage and support of our customers, and the public in general

D. B. DINSHAW & CO.,
BOMBAY FINE ART GALLERY,
ESPLANADE ROAD,
Opposite Bombay Club.

INDISPENSABLE TO TOURISTS.
*TWENTY-FIFTH EDITION,*
MACLEAN'S
GUIDE TO BOMBAY
AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
1900.
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
at the *BOMBAY GAZETTE* Office.
PRICE: Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1900 contains much new and valuable information brought up-to date, and details the progress made in the City during recent years.

THE
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
has been enlarged, verified, and carefully revised up-to the day of going to Press. Special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

*BOMBAY GAZETTE* OFFICES,
No. 18, ESPLANADE ROAD.


## BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

| | Shares. | Amount. | Paid-up. | Last Half Yearly. Divid. | Cash Rate. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| INDIAN BANKS. | | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Bank of Bombay | 20,000 | 500 | all | 10 p. c. 1 bon. | 1,216 14 |
| Bank of Bengal | 40,000 | 00 | all | 10 pr. ct. | 1,175 |
| Bank of Madras | 10,000 | 500 | all | 10 pr. ct. | 1,160 |
| Commercial | {10,000 / 15,000} | 100 | {100 / 75} | nil | 79 |
| Bank of India. | | | | | |
| EXCHANGE BANKS. | | | | | |
| Agra | 1,00,000 | £6 | all | 3 pr. ct. | 79 |
| Charter Bank | 40,000 | £20 | £20 | 10 pr. ct. | £29 1-2 |
| Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation | 80,000 | dol. 125 | all | £1-10-0 | £17 |
| National Bank of India | 40,000 | £25 | £12 1-2 | 8 pr. ct. | |

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ahmedabad Advantage | 70 | 1,000 | | Half yearly. 000 Nil | |
| Alliance | 21,500 | 1,100 | all | | 205 |
| Anglo-Indian | 1,315 | | 0 | Nil | 2 |
| Asser Veerjee Mill Ltd | In all 3000 Shares of which 1002 have been allotted. | Rs. 500 each | Fully paid up | Rs. 25 12 1-2 | nom. |
| Aurangabad S & M. Co. Ld. | | 1,000 | 1,000 | | 6 |
| Ballary S.&.W. Co., Ld. (Bellary) | 971 | 60 | all | 9 per ct. | 1,00 |
| Berar Manfg Co., Ld | 2,750 | 550,000 | 200 | 12 1-2 | 155 |
| Bombay United | 90 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Nil | 350 |
| Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co. | 90 | 500 | 500 | dvd Rs 2 | 400 |
| Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld | 500 | 1,00 | ,000 | | 90 |
| Britannia Mills | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | d dRs. | 300 |
| Bombay Woollen Manfg. Co. Ltd | 650 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 10 per ct. | 1,003 |
| Central India | 1,000 | 500 | 50 | dvd Rs. 5 | 1,275 |
| China Mills Co. Ltd. | 800 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvd Rs. 4 | 17 |
| City of Bombay Mills | 800 | 1,000 | 1,00 | dvd Rs. 2 | 603 |
| Coimbatore S. and W | 6,000 | 100 | 00 | 9 pr ct | 1 |
| Connaught Mills | 600 | 500 | 500 | 2 | 510 |
| Colaba Land & Mills | 4,000 | 700 | ... | Rs. 10 | 370 |
| Coorla Mills | 0.1 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 2 | 360 |
| Currimbhoy Mills | 80 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvd Rs 50 | 730 |
| David Mill | 1,400 | 500 | 500 | dvd Rs 30 | 330 |
| Dhulia Ginning and Pressing Co., Ld. | 400 | 250 | all | dvd Rs 2 | 255 |
| Dhun Mills | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Nil | 100 |
| Empress | 2,100 | 500 | 500 | Nil | 315 |
| Framjee Petit. | 1,250 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Nil | 280 |
| Hindustan | 1,875 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Nil | 240 |
| Hingughat Mills | 700 | 500 | 500 | 4. | 670 |
| Howard and Bullooghs | 1,500 | 500 | 500 | 50 | 630 |
| Hope Mills | 600 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 30 | 350 |
| Hyderabad | 700 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 30 | 1,220xd |
| Imperial Cotton | 900 | 500 | 500 | Nil | 200 |
| Indian Manfg. | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvd 30 | 400 |
| Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld. | 700 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvd Rs 50 | 400 |
| James Greaves, | 1,100 | 500 | 500 | 25 | 475 |
| Jaffer Alli | 600 | 500 | 500 | dvd Rs 20 | 220 |
| Jamshed Manufacturing Co. | 1,500 | 25 | 250 | dvd 5 | 120xd |
| Jewraj Balloo. | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | no dvd | 400 |
| Jupiter Mills Co., Ld | 58,430 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 20 | 300 |
| Khandesh | 27,500 | 1,500 | 1,000 | dvd Rs 65 | 650 |
| Khangaum Manfg. Co. | 4,000 | 250 | 250 | 65 | 500xd |
| Khatao Manjee | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvd Rs 25 | 400 |
| Krishna Mills Ld | 1,218 | 500 | .. | dvd Rs. 82 | 57 |
| Leopold | 3,500 | 100 | 108 | dvd Rs. 5 | 171 |
| Lord Reay Mfg | 415 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 30 | 30. |
| Lakmidas Spinning & Weaving Co. | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs 30 | 550 |
| Madras United | 356 | 1,000 | 1,000 | R s 10. | 2,700 |
| Mahaluxmee | 600 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Nil | 75 |
| Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga) | 8,400 | 500 | 500 | 5 per ct | ... |
| Manockjee Petit | 4,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvd 60 | 1810 |
| Mchanlal K Parekh G & Mfg Co., Ld. | 300 | 100 | 10 | dvd Rs 15 | ... |
| Amraoti | 5,000 | 250 | ... | dvd Rs. 5 | 47½ |
| Dazagon | 1,050 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvd Rs 45 | 1425 |
| Morarji Goculdass | 4,000 | 250 | 250 | dvd Rs 15 | 200 |
| Mysore S & M. Co., Ld. | 7,779 | 100 | 100 | Nil | ... |
| Madura Mills | 500 | 1,00 | 1,00 | Nil | pa 52 |
| National | 1,400 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 20 | 170 |
| New Great Eastern | 5,725 | 625 | 25 | dvd Nil | 10 |
| Oriental | 742 | 1, | 1,000 | dvd Rs 30 | 585 |
| Pandoory Mills. Co.(Ld). | 800 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs 30 | 560 |
| Queen Mills | 600 | 1,000 | 1,00 | Nil | 725 |
| Ripon Mills | 1,250 | 500 | 500 | Nil | 500 |
| Saraswati Mills | 1,500 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvd Rs 20 | 500 |
| Sassoon | 1,500 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvd Rs 75 | 1825 |
| Sholapore Mills | 500 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvd Rs 30 | 325 |
| Soonderdas | 750 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvd Rs 4 | 17 |
| Southern India | 1,00 | 500 | 500 | Nil | 185 |
| Southern Mahratta | 1,218 | 250 | 250 | dvd Rs 12½ | 245 |
| Sun Mills, Ld. | 1,300 | 250 | 250 | Rs. 15 | 225 |
| Standard Mills Co. | 1,000 | 500 | 500 | 15 | 180 |
| Star of India | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Nil | 60 |
| Swadeshi Mills | 4,000 | 500 | 500 | dvd £22½ | 535 |
| Sassoon and Alliance | 3,000 | 500 | 500 | dvd Rs 2 | 295 |
| Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co. | 500 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 50 | |
| Union Mills Ld. | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvd Rs 30 | 350 |
| Venkunker Lukhmishunker Mill Co. Ld. | 90,000 | 500 | 500 | dvd Rs 40 | 410xd |
| Victoria Mills | 550 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Nil | 2 |
| Western India | 1 200 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvd Rs 50 | 225 |
| Wadhwan City Ginning Pressing & Manufacturing Co., Ld. | 400 | 50 | all | dvd Rs | ... |
| Wadia Mills | 1,900 | 1,000 | 1,900 | 81 | ... |

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock | ... | £100 | ... | ... | ... |
| B. & C. I. R. Co. New £12 Shares | ... | £10 | ... | ... | ... |
| Ahmedabad Prantej Ry. | 500 | 00 | .. | 4 pr. ct. | 610 |
| Tapti Valley Ry. Co. | 500 | 500 | ... | 4 pr. ct. | 480 |

PRESS COMPANIES.

| | | | | Yearly. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Akbar | 200 | 1,250 | 1,250 | 125 | 1,300x |
| Albert Ginning Co. | 100 | 500 | all | 18 pr. ct. | 41 |
| Albert (Kurrachee) | 200 | 1,100 | 1,100 | Rs. 80 | 731 |
| Bellary | 167 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvd 14 x | 165 |
| Bhownugger City Press & Manfg. Co. Ld | 550 | 250 | 250 | 25 | 275 |
| Bombay Cotton | 1,000 | 125 | 125 | Nil. | 72½ |
| Breslue Cassnpor Press Co., Ld | 500 | 200 | 200 | dvd Rs 30 | 180x1 |
| Coach City Press Co., Ld | 600 | 200 | 200 | dv Rs 20 | 200xd |
| Colaba | 500 | 1,250 | 1,250 | dvd Rs 15 | 315 |
| East India | 350 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 125 | 1,325 |
| English Press and Manfg | 400 | 200 | ... | dvd Rs 9 | 60 |
| Fort | 150 | 8,300 | 500 | dvd Rs 20 | 650 |
| French | 300 | 500 | 50 | dvd Rs 40 | 51 |
| Harvey and Sabnathy | 450 | 450 | 500 | dvd Rs 35 | 340xd |
| Hingoli Press Co., Ld | 700 | 100 | 100 | Rs 1 | 125xd |
| Khangaum | 240 | 450 | 450 | dvd Rs 80 | 475xd |
| Bahuva Press Co., Ld. | 1300 | 200 | all | 15 pr. ct | 21 |
| Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld | 300 | 500 | 500 | 53 | 55 |
| Mercantile | 600 | 125 | 125 | dvd Rs 5 | 42½ |
| Mofussil Co | 125 | 400 | 400 | dvd Rs 35 | 370 |
| Munnar M | 000 | 250 | all | dvd Rs 20 | 180 |
| New Berar | 00 | 500 | 500 | dvd Rs 50 | 465 |
| New Indian | 00 | 125 | 125 | dv Rs 12½ | 135 |
| Prince of Wales | 100 | 500 | 00 | 20 | 165 |
| Sabapathy (Bellary) | 500 | 500 | 70 | 30 | 300xd |
| Samson | 300 | 500 | 500 | 20 | 340xd |
| Sind and Punjab Co. | 100 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 12 | 565 |
| Sind | 400 | 2,000 | 750 | 2 | 1725 |
| Sorab Woollen Mills | 200 | 250 | 250 | Nil. | 325 |
| Surat Cotton Press Co., Ld | 37 | 200 | all | 1 | |
| Volkart | ... | 000 | ... | Rs 80 | 975 |


FLORILINE.—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH. A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet toothbrush produce a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The Fragrant "Floriline" being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste and the greatest toilet discovery of the age Price 2s. 6d. of all Chemists and Perfumers, Wholesale Depot, 13, Farringdon Road, London, England.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round-air-tight tins of 50, from "ARMY and NAVY Co.'s STORES," Bombay.


## BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 31m. Sun sets, 6h. 23m. High water, 2-27m., 3-19s. Low water, 8-7m., 3-33s.

P. and O. s. s. Caledonia, with English mails of 20th April, due to arrive at daylight.

Messrs. Marcks and Co., Annual Meeting, 4 p.m.

Messrs. Treacher and Co., Annual Meeting, 5 p.m.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Colombo, Straits Settlement, China, Japan, and Australia, per s. s. Clyde, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 7 p.m., on Tuesday, the 8th inst.—Mails for Mauritius, Reunion, Tamatave and St. Marie, via Tuticorin and Colombo, per s. s. Clyde, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 7 p.m., on Tuesday and Wednesday, the 8th and 9th instant.

THE DECCAN BANK FRAUDS CASE.—The case in which Ramjee Narayen Parulekar and his two brothers, and the two Desais are charged with misappropriation and falsification of books of accounts of the Deccan Banking Corporation, was called on for further hearing before the Chief Presidency Magistrate yesterday. Dr. Waters, the surgeon of the Common Jail, having certified that the second accused was ill with fever and diarrhœa, the trial of the case was further adjourned.

AN UNTRUSTWORTHY SERVANT.—Nankoo Jagannath, who resides at Haines Road and keeps a grocer's shop on the ground floor of the same house, went out to see a friend at Arthur Road, on the night of the 1st instant, leaving his servant, Mahadeo, in charge of the shop. When the grocer returned to his shop about half-an-hour after, he found the servant, Mahadeo, had absconded, taking with him a small brass box, containing gold and silver ornaments and cash, of the collective value of Rs. 239. The servant is being searched for by the police.

DEFAMATION OF A VICE-CONSUL.—Yesterday, before Mr. Sanders Slater, at the Esplanade Police Court, Jalaluddin Hossein and Aga Mahomed Cazam Shirazi appeared to answer the charge of defamation, preferred by Mr. Cowasjee Dadabhoy, Vice-Consul for Persia in Bombay, in respect of an article published in the "Habibi Matin" of Calcutta. Mr. Smetham, solicitor, appeared for the prosecution. Mr. Hamilton, barrister-at-law, instructed by Mr. Mirza Hossein Khan, solicitor, appeared for the defendants. The first defendant having accepted the whole responsibility of the writing and the publication of the article in question, the charge against the second defendant was dismissed, and the case adjourned to the 15th instant.

ACCOUNTANTS' EXAMINATION.—An examination in book-keeping and accounts of the Pitman's Metropolitan School of London was held a fortnight back in the hall of the Commercial Training Institution of Bombay, when Mr. Pestonjee Sorabjee Kharegat, Public Accountant, supervised. A telegram from London declares the following members to have been successful. The ensuing examination of this body will be held in December next, particulars for which could be obtained from Mr. Shapoorjee B. Billimoria, local secretary for India. The successful candidates are:—Messrs. Pherozi Jeejeebhoy Mistri, Francis Edward Anderson, Framjee Shapoorjee Shroff, Kaikhushroo Byramjee Mehta, Manockjee Jamsetjee Billimoria, and Rattonshaw Manockjee Dotivalla.

DROWNED IN A FOUNTAIN.—An inquiry was held yesterday, at Jackeria Musjid Road, by Mr. Turner, the coroner, on the body of a Mahomedan. The body of the deceased was found lying at the bottom of a fountain, in the Kokni Musjid, at the corner of Jackeria Musjid Road, on Wednesday afternoon, by a Mahomedan, who had gone there to offer prayers. The police were informed and the body was removed from the water. It was dressed in a pyran and a pair of drawers. The deceased appeared to be about thirty-five years of age. It was stated that many persons before offering prayers, go to the fountain to wash their hands and feet, and it is supposed that deceased, while performing his ablutions at the fountain, accidently slipped in and was drowned. The jury returned an open verdict.

SETTLING WITH HIS CREDITOR.—At the Mazagon Police Court yesterday morning, Inspector Williamson charged one Currim Bux, a tailor of Falkland Road, before Mr. W. Webb, with causing grievous hurt to Abdoola Mahomed. The complainant, who is a newspaper seller, called at the house of the accused, on Wednesday noon, to demand some money due to him. An altercation ensued between the parties, when the tailor picked up a pair of scissors that was lying near him and struck the complainant with it on the right forearm, inflicting a deep gash. The police were called in and they sent complainant to the J. J. Hospital, and arrested the accused. The accused in his defence said that he struck the complainant accidentally. The magistrate fined the accused Rs. 15, or in default ordered him to suffer fourteen days' rigorous imprisonment.

FATAL FALL DOWN A STAIRCASE.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry yesterday, at the J. J. Hospital, regarding the death of Joosub Saya, aged about fifty-five years, a mendicant. It appears that, on Wednesday evening, Hussain Haroon, a dyer, who resides in a house at Bapoo Khote Street, while having his meal in his room, heard a noise, as if some one had rolled down the staircase on the first storey of the house. Hussain left his dinner and went down to see what the matter was. He then saw the deceased lying on the verandah of the building in an unconscious state, bleeding from a wound on the head. The deceased earned his livelihood by begging, and it was assumed that while descending the staircase of the house, he missed his footing and fell down. He was conveyed to the J. J. Hospital, where he was found to be suffering from concussion of the brain. He died shortly after admission. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

DRINKING HARD AT A FUNERAL.—Before the Chief Presidency Magistrate at the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, Tookaram Hasha and nine other Ghattias were charged with being disorderly at the Queen's Road. Constable Hasson prosecuted and Mr. Craga, pleader, defended. The evidence showed that accused created a disturbance on Wednesday, on the Queen's Road. They were warned by a policeman, but the first and the second accused turned on him and assaulted him. The other accused took part in the assault. A message was sent from the burial-ground to the Dhobitalao Police Station, from whence, additional assistance was sent. Accused had come down to the Sonapore cremation ground in a funeral procession, and had celebrated the event with hard drinking. They were arrested and charged. The magistrate said that accused might have the privilege of drinking hard at a funeral, but they must know that they had no right to obstruct traffic on a public thoroughfare, nor to assault a policeman when remonstrated with. The first and the second accused being ringleaders in the affair were fined Rs. 10 each, and the others Rs. 5 each.

## HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. JUSTICE RANADE and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE FULTON.

### DACOITY IN DHARWAR.

IMPERATRIX *vs.* YELLA BIN GOVINDAPPA AND OTHERS.

THIS was an appeal from a decision of Mr. T. W. Walker, Sessions Judge of Dharwar, who, in March last, found the accused guilty of dacoity and sentenced them each to seven years' imprisonment.

On the night of the 29th December last, the house of Yellarde at Kurigovankop, Petha Nargund, was looted by a gang of decoits who made off with a large amount of jewellery and cloths. The decoits having been traced towards Chulki, the police searched the houses of suspected characters in that and other villages. In the first accused's house was found property which a labourer such as he was the sessions judge considered, would not be in a position to possess. All the other prisoners were found in possession of property which was claimed by the complainant. Considering that the police had been quick in detecting the robbers, and agreeing with the assessors the Sessions Judge convicted the sixteen accused and sentenced them as stated above. Their Lordships dismissed the appeal.


ADVICE TO MOTHERS!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa whether arising from teething or other causes. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round-air-tight tins of 50, from "ARMY and NAVY Co.'s STORES," Bombay.


## FAMINE RELIEF FUND.

SIR FRANCIS MACLEAN received on the 29th ultimo, from Sir Charles Stevens, K.C.S.I., a sum of Rs. 6,587 representing the net proceeds of two amateur dramatic performances given at St. George's Hall, London, in aid of the Famine Fund The entertainment was under the patronage of Lord and Lady Lansdowne, Lord Northbrook, Lord and Lady Elgin, Lord George and Lady Hamilton, Lord and Lady Harris, Sir Steuart and Lady Bailey, Sir Charles and Lady Elliot, Sir Alexander and Lady Mackenzie and many others well known in Calcutta.

The performances apparently were a marked success much of which was due to the energetic efforts of Sir Charles Stevens.

A meeting of the central executive committee of the Famine Fund was held at Treasury Buildings on Tuesday the 24th ultimo., Sir Francis Maclean in the chair. The following members of the committee were present: Mr. G. H. Sutherland, Raja Sher Bux Bogla, Rai Hari Ram Goenka Bahadur, Hon'ble Mr. H. Elworthy, Hon'ble Prince Baktyar Shaw C. I. E., Mr. A. F. Cox, Honorary Secretary. After disposing of business of a more or less formal character, the committe considered the all important question of fresh grants to the distressed districts, having regard to the various reports of the Hon'ble Mr. D. Smeaton and to a memorandum upon the subject by Mr. T. W. Holderness. As some of these reports and Mr. Holderness' memorandum had only been received the day before the meeting, and there had not been sufficient time for the members to see and consider them, it was resolved to circulate the papers together with proposals by the chairman for a further allotment, and as to the details of such allotment. It was, however, virtually determined that, subject to the question of apportionment between the various districts, a further sum of at any rate, Rs. 18,50,000 should be at once allotted which, with the amount already granted makes an aggregate of Rs. 46,80,000 and it is anticipated that this further allotment will be in the hands of the various provincial committees within the next few days. According to the 16th list of subscriptions the fund has now reached Rs. 46,46,000 odd, to which must be added the 8 lakhs handed over by the committee of 1897—making a total of nearly fifty five lakhs. The central committee are fully alive to the importance of the provincial committees having their allotments in hand in time sufficient to enable the latter to make all necessary arrangements before the monsoon bursts and are consequently anxious that all outstanding subscriptions, and any contributions from Provincial committees should be paid in as speedily as may be convenient.

The Famine Fund has now reached, with the eight lakhs which were transferred by the Committee of 1897, to nearly 55 lakhs, of which 46 have already been distributed amongst the various provincial committees. Among the more recent subscriptions the Sind Branch has sent Rs. 13,000, a third instalment has arrived from Glasgow of Rs. 75,000, a third instalment of Rs. 2,711 from South Australia, Rs. 5,229 from Adelaide, and the 11th instatement from the Mansion House of Rs. 1,50,000. The Mansion House Fund has thus already sent Rs. 28,81,000, Glasgow Rs. 3,75,000, Edinburgh Rs. 75,000 and Liverpool Rs. 1,00,000, whilst Canada, Australia, the Malay States, Hongkong, Tientsin, Singapore, Penang, Shanghai, North Thasmania, Dunedin in New Zealand, Brisbane, Adelaide, Amoo, and the Viceroy's old constituency South Port, have each and all sent handsome and generous donations. These donations from so many and such divergent parts of the world indicate that the Fund is being subscribed to generally, and that the subscriptions are not coming in merely from England and India. As opposed to Liverpool nothing has as yet been received from the County of Lancashire where a committee has been formed with the Earl of Derby as chairman and Sir Frank Forbes Adam as secretary, and the Central Committee consider that they may fairly anticipate substantial assistance from this quarter. In 1897 Lancashire subscribed nearly £,130,000, and Liverpool £26,000, an aggregate from the whole country of nearly, £160,000.

It is scarcely requisite to point out that the Fund of this year is far below that of 1897 though the distress is keener, and the requirments even greater. It is to be hoped, however, that as the necessities of the case become more widely known, the Fund will materially increase. It is important to bear in mind between this and the bursting of the monsoon the bulk of the money—viz, that for the purchase of plough, cattle, seed-grain and the like, is immediately required, and in this view it is desirable that if any provincial committees have at their disposal any funds to be paid into the Central Fund this should be done as soon as conveniently can be. The Central Committee will doubtless proceed to a further allotment, as soon as the Funds in their hands warrant this course, but it is essential that they should keep a substantial sum in hand, for the present any way, with a view to provision for orphans and other contingencies.

## BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AN adjourned meeting of the Bombay Corporation was held yesterday afternoon, in the Council Hall of the Municipality, the Hon. Mr. Burke presiding.

THE PROCEDURE AT ELECTIONS.

Mr. Kalabhai Lalubhai had given notice of motion as under:—"That while the rules relating to the general election of Councillors sanction the publicity of the votes and a previous canvassing and securing a successful stability of one's position in the contest, the law relating to the election of the Standing Committee imposes both in spirit and in word an obligation to secure profound secrecy. This secrecy and sacredness appear to have been found inconvenient and inexpedient by the majority of the Councillors, including the presiding authorities, and the procedure to invite promises of vote and support long before the mark of the vote has appeared on paper indicating the vote and the voter, and disclosing their identity, has been freely adopted with the full sanction and acquiescence of the Corporation. This apparent inconsistency and repugnancy between the practice and the law on the subject require to be reconciled and reduced to a conformity. Also the offices of the presiding officer and the returning officer should be separated for such and like elections in order to simplify and facilitate the candidature of presiding officers for these and like offices, and thereby avoid a clash between the dignity of the office and the apparent breach of the elementary principle that no man shall be a judge in his own cause. And that accordingly the Commissioner may be requested to lay before the Corporation for their consideration a draft of By-Laws to meet these purposes."

Mr. K. N. Wadia, in the absence of Mr. Kalabhai Lalubhai, moved that the notice of motion be referred to the June meeting. This was duly seconded.

The Chairman said he did not think the notice was out of order but it seemed more a criticism than a notice of motion.

The Hon. Mr. Mehta said he did not know whether Mr. Wadia had any instruction from Mr. Kalabhai Lalubhai on this matter or not.

Mr. Wadia: I have not.

The Hon. Mr. Mehta said he would not say that Mr. Kalabhai Lalubhai was ashamed of his notice of motion, but he was so convinced of its illegality that so far as he was concerned he said he was not going to move in the matter. In those circumstances the Corporation should consider whether they could allow the notice, in the absence of Mr. Kalabhai Lalubhai, to remain on the agenda.

Mr. Rustom Cama: It is very nice for a member to give a notice of motion like this and then bolt away. (Laughter.)

Sir Bhalchandra Krishna said urgency was previously asked for this motion but it was not availed of. He therefore thought Mr. Mehta's view was the correct one to take in reference to it.

The motion to transfer the question to the June meeting was rejected.

THE FLUSHING OF GULLIES AND SEWERS.

On the motion of Dr. Dinshaw Master, it was resolved: "That the Commissioner be requested to inform the Corporation on the following points:—(a) The number of house-gullies in each ward. (b) The number of flushing-engines employed in each ward for flushing gullies and sewers. (c) The intervals at which gullies and sewers are flushed. (d) The approximate number of gullies and sewers flushed per day in each ward, and the number of flushing gangs employed daily for the purpose. (e) Are the flushing engine in use at present and the staff employed sufficient for the efficient flushing of all gullies ad sewers in the city? (f) Have any written complaints been received from the public with regard to any irregularity in flushing gullies or sewers during the last two years?"

This concluded the business before the meeting.


SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round-air-tight tins of 50 from "ARMY and NAVY Co.'s STORES," Bombay.


## PUBLIC COMPANY MEETINGS.

### MANECKJI PETIT MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LD.

THE annual ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of this Company was held yesterday afternoon, at its registered office, No. 6, Hornby Road, Fort. In the absence of Sir Dinshaw Manekji Petit, Bart., chairman of the board of directors, Mr. Eduljl Nusserwanji Sattna, one of the directors, was voted to the chair. The following directors' report was read to the meeting by the secretary, Mr. Fardoonji Merwanji Banaji:—

Gentlemen,—Your directors have the pleasure of laying before you, the audited balance sheets and separate profit and loss accounts of the three Mills of your Company, for the two half years ended respectively the 30th June and 31st December 1899. You will be pleased to notice from them that the profits of your Company have been as follows:—For the six months from 1st January to 30th June 1899: Of the Manockjee Petit Mill (Tardeo), Rs. 1,40,632-4-7; of the Dinshaw Petit Mill (Parel), Rs. 1,05,778-1-7l; of the Bomanjee Petit Mill (Mahaluxmi) Rs. 61,260-1-3l; Rs. 3,07,72l-0-7p. deduct—profits of the Bomanjee Petit Mill transferred to the Bomanjee Petit Mill reserve fund account, Rs. 260-1-3l; Rs. 2,46,460-3-4s; add—balance brought forward of the previous six months ended 31st December, 1898, Rs. 10,032-2-4p; total Rs. 2,56,493-1-8p. From this sum your directors paid a dividend for the six months ended 30th June, 1899, at the rate of Rs 60 per share, which absorbed the sum of Rs. 2,43,000-0-7; leaving a balance of Rs. 13,493-1-9p. For the six months from 1st July to 31st December 1899:—Of the Manockjee Petit Mill (Tardeo), Rs. 1,55,030-0-23; of the Dinshaw Petit Mill (Parel), Rs. 51,233-1-6d; of the Bomanjee Petit Mill (Mahaluxmi), Rs. 39,630-4-4; total Rs. 2,45,950-2-3l; deduct—balance of profits of the Bomanjee Petit Mill transferred to the Bomanjee Petit Mill reserve fund account, Rs. 39,681-0-4d. Rs. 2,03,269-1-8l; add balance of the previous half year's account as above, Rs. 13,493-1-9l; total Rs. 2,19,762-3-8d. From this sum your directors recommend you to sanction the declaration of a dividend for the last six months ended 31st December 1899, at the rate of Rs. 5/- per share, which will absorb on the 4,050 shares of your Company, the sum of Rs. 2,02,500, leaving a balance of Rs. 17,262-3-8d to be carried over to the current half year's account. Your directors fully trust that considering the unfortunate circumstances under which the Bombay Mills are now passing—the prices of cotton having during the latter part of the last year advanced considerably without any corresponding rise in the prices of yarn and cloth, you will consider these results as satisfactory. Your directors regret to say that owing to the very large stock of yarn lying in China and consequently there being no rise here in the prices of yarn, and on the other hand owing to short crop of cotton caused by want of rains, and its prices having risen considerably, nearly 65 to 70 per cent. over the prices that were ruling before, thus making it impossible to purchase cotton at these rates for the manufacture of reel yarn for sale, they have been put to the painful necessity from the beginning of March last of stopping the manufacture of reel yarn; and in order to prolong, till the end of December next, the stock of cotton they had on hand on 31st December 1899 of cheaper rates and of the cotton purchased subsequently of higher rates, they have been working your Mills for 4 to 5 days in the week with reduced number of spindles and with reduced hours, only 8 hours per day. Your directors had informed you in the report last laid before you that they contemplate ordering out from England for your Dinshaw Petit Mill at Parel a pair of new engines of 2,200 H. P. and 8 boilers of 150 lbs pressure and they are now glad to say that the engines have arrived and are being fitted up and they expect them to commence working in the middle of June next. They have ordered 6 boilers and they expect them to arrive shortly and be rayad to start for work in July next. The cost of these engines and boilers will be, as you have been already informed, wiped off from the engine and boiler fund account. When these engines and boilers are at work, the consumption, of coals, it is expected, will be greatly reduced. The sprinklers, about which you were informed in your last meeting have been put up in all your three mills and by their introduction there has been a saving of 30 per cent. in premium which will be set apart separately and carried towards the reduction of their cost. Your directors regret very much to announce that your Mill manager, Mr. N

NOTICE is hereby given that the OFFICERS of the W. R. MESS of H. M. S. "MAGDALA" do not HOLD themselves responsible for any DEBTS Contracted by their STEWARD.

PIANOS.

MAHABLESHWAR. SEASON.

MARCKS and Co., Ld., have pleasure in stating that they are making Special arrangements for the DELIVERY of PIANOS on HIRE at MAHABLESHWAR at Specially Low Rates.

ERARD,
Grands and Uprights.

BLUTHNER,
Grands and Uprights.

SCHIEDMAYER and SOEHNE.
Grands, Squares, and Uprights.

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SURGEON DENTIST,
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Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

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BOMBAY AND KURRACHEE,
BASIL MISSION MANGALORE ROOF TILES,
"MINTON" PAVEMENT, DADO AND ORNAMENTAL TILES,
WHITE GLAZED TILES,
NINE ELMS PORTLAND CEMENT.
MARBLE PAVEMENT TILES AND SLABS.
ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES Working, Drawings and Estimates furnished on Application.

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TO BE LET,
A FURNISHED BUNGALOW, at MALABAR HILL, Sea Shore, Narayen Dabulkor's Road, lately occupied by Mr. E. Sechson of Messrs. Gaddum & Co. Apply
MUKHI KASSAMBHOY MOOSA,
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BYCULLA COMMISSION STABLE.
ARAB and PERSIAN-CHARGERS, HUNTERS,
POLO RACERS, WALERS AND OTHERS.
ON COMMISSION SALE.
CARRIAGES AND HORSES FOR SALE AND ON HIRE.
1st Class English Carriages with Single and Double Horses on hire; day, month and year.
SHOW ROOM, LOCKSLEY HALL,
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Purchasers should apply to the MANAGER

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.,
VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES.
Girgaum, and 223, Bellasis Road, Byculla,
CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for Local and Up-country Constituents. Horses Shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.
Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness, (30,) and Saddle (Rs. 15), Raw Walers Charged extra.
Rs.
Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale, or for treatment including Syce per mensem ..... 35
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold ..... 17
Examination and Certificate ..... 10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness ..... 5
CRUSHED FOOD OATS, BRAN Supplied, &c.

JUST ARRIVED.
CHUBB'S PATENT CASH BOXES.
CHUBB'S PATENT DEED BOXES.
CHUBB'S PATENT WRITING BOXES.
CHUBB'S PATENT PAPER BOXES.
CHUBB'S PATENT LOCKS AND PADLOCKS.
As limited number of the above GOODS has been received, we request our Customers to apply early to save disappointment.

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SOLE AGENT IN BOMBAY.
37, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort.

NEWSPAPER SUPPLY AGENCY,
15, BANK STREET
THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES
THE
BOMBAY DAILY PAPERS
FOR PERUSAL IN THE,
MORNING AND NOON
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ALSO
HOME-PAPERS AND MAGAZINES.
Mofussil Residents are also supplied with Papers.
FOR TERMS APPLY TO
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INDIAN LAND REVENUE,
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,
BY
TODARMAL.
Price, Re, 1. Postage, half-anna.
To be had at the "Bombay Gazett," Bombay

## COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, MAY 3.

2 3-4 per cent Consols.....£100 7-8 plus 1-8
3 per cent Rentes.....£101-1-4
3 1-2 per cent Sterling Loan.....£111 unchanged.
3 1-2 per cent Govt. Securities.....£64 ,,
Bar Silver in London.....27 1-2 ,,
Do New York.....60 ,,
Exchange on London at Paris.....25·18 plus 1-2
Do New York.....4·88 unchanged.
Discount Bank of England, 4 per cent. ,,
Do Short London Bills, 4 1-8 per cent. ,,
Do Indian Bank Bills, 4 per cent. ,,

At the Periodical Biddings for Council Bills on India to-day

Rs. *Nil* were allotted to Calcutta.
Rs. *Nil* ,, to Bombay.
Rs. 20,000 ,, to Madras.
Rs. 20,000

Tenders on Madras at 1s. 3 31-32d. (min rate) received in full. Average rates of allotment, Madras, 15·97.

Total amount of Bills sold during the week ending last Tuesday evening, including last Public Sales, Rs. 12,00,000.

Amount to be allotted next week, Rs. 30,00,000.

Extra Allotments—

Bills on Bombay Rs. 10,000 at 1s. 3 31-32d. Bills on Madras, Rs. 10,000, at 1s. 3 31-32d. Transfers on Calcutta, Rs. 2,00,000 at 1s. 4 1-32d.

EXCHANGE.—With about the worst allotment of Council Bills on record, Rs. 20,000 to Madras at 1s. 3 31-32d. the market again opened steady without any change in rates. From July to December Telegraphic at 1s. 3 31-32d. is still offering, but meets with only a small inquiry.

Bank Telegraphic .....
Bank Demand .....1s. 3 15-16d.
3 months' sight credits .....1s. 3 31-32d.
3 months' sight Francs.....170 1-4
Shanghai, 30 days' sight .....Rs. 195 1-2
Hongkong do. ..... ,, 143 1-2
Japan do. ..... ,, 148 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—The market opened at Rs. 96-6 and remained steady thereat throughout the day.

STOCKS AND SHARES.—The share market has been quiet to-day with very little business passing.

FREIGHTS.—Market quiet with nothing doing. "Croham" is reported to have been taken up but no particulars have, as yet, transpired.

COALS.—Next to nothing doing, all we hear of is a line of Jardines for next year at Rs. 14.

SEEDS.—There is no change to report in anything excepting Linseed and Rapeseed.

LINSEED.—The market continued in an excited state and very high prices are being paid as much as Rs. 9-4-0 per bold and Rs. 9-2-0 per small grain.

RAPESEED.—In a firm market, Yellow Cawnpore is named 1 anna higher, at Rs. 7-10 to Rs. 7-11.

SEEDS.—London quotes—Linseed 52s. 9d. April May, Havre, business done strong.

COTTON.—Ready is quiet with rates unchanged and a moderate demand, shippers taking 1,100 to 1,200 bales and the Mills about 700 bales. Contracts are firmer and F. G. Bengals are quoted Rs. 219 to 220 for May, while for January, 1901, Rs. 180 is named.

Bengal Fine...Ready..... Rs. 218
Do. Fully Good..... ,, 212
Broach, Fine..... ,, 238 ex
Do. Good..... ,, 232 March, Rs 235
Bhowngur Good ..... 220
Belatee, ..... ,, 222 to 216
Khandeish..... ,, 218
S. G. Dharwar ..... ,, 235
Westerns..... ,, 214

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet, Surats quiet. Manchester was quiet. Total sales 15,000 bales. Sold on Speculation and for Exports 500 bales. Imports, 15,000 beles. Surats nil, Spot 5 15-32d.—1-32. Arrivals closed quiet.

Mid.-Uplands in Liverpool—

| May | May-June | Aug.-Sept. | Nov.-Dec. | Feb.-Mar. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 5·21 | 5·18 | 5·04 | 4·31 | 4·29 |
| —1-64 | —1-64 | —1-64 | —1-64 | —1-64 |

Cotton in New York—

Receipts at the Ports ..... 10,000 bales.
Exports to Great Britain ..... nil.
Do. Continent ..... 6,000 ,,
Mid Uplands ..... 9 13-16 unchanged.
Futures month of Aug. ..... 9·29 plus 4
do do December ..... 8·11 plus 4

Receipts of Cotton into Bombay yesterday :—

| | Bales of 392 lbs. |
|---|---|
| Khandeish | 29 |
| Total Comras | 29 |
| Dhollera | 74 |
| Compta and Dharwar | 267 |
| Westerns | 340 |
| Bengals | 110 |
| American | 181 |
| Total | 1,001 |

Summary of daily arrivals of produce into Bombay yesterday :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Wheat | 1,749 |
| Linseed | 7,477 |
| Rapeseed | 10,484 |
| Gingelly Seed | 63 |
| Poppy Seed | 4,545 |
| Castor Seed | 1,650 |
| Rice | 87,528 |
| Myrabollams | 4,840 |

### TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

MAY, 3.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bahmo, perfect.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect, Via Cadis Teneriffe perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.
State of communication:—
Cable Paramaribo Cayenne interrupted.
Cable Tarifa Tangier interrupted.
Cable Mole St. Nicolas Cape Haiti interrupted.
Communication between Natal on one side and Orange Free States and Transvaal on the other entirely suspended.
Communication between Cape Colony on one side and Orange Free State north of Bloemfontein and Transvaal on the other entirely suspended.
Communication with Mafeking (Bechuanaland) and beyond, interrupted. This cuts off telegraph communication with British Bechuanaland, Southern Rhodesia, Nyassaland and Portuguese Zambesia.
From 25th inst.—All telegram addressed to persons serving with field force in South Africa will be charged at the rate of Rs 1-8 per word from offices in India or Burma. The address to consist firstly of name or number or both of persons to whom telegram is addressed; secondly the regiment, which is counted as one word. These telegrams will be telegraphed to Capetown, and should not be addressed to any particular Telegraph Office in South Africa. They are distributed by Government Authorities at Capetown to addresses at whatever places in South Africa they may be stationed Bhamo route to China right Line Sabo Bangkok interrupted.

### RAILWAY RETURNS.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

APPROXIMATE return of traffic for week ended 31st March, 1900, on 461 miles open.

| | Coaching Traffic Receipts. | Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts. | Other Earnings (Estimated.) | Total Earnings. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Total Traffic for the week ..... | 88,000 | 2,85,000 | 4,000 | 3,77,000 |
| Or per mile of Railway ..... | 191 | 618 | 9 | 818 |
| For previous 12 weeks of half-year | 11,60,763 | 34,45,773 | —5,705 | 46,01,838 |
| Total for 13 weeks .. | 12,48,765 | 37,31,778 | —1,706 | 49,78,833 |
| Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year ..... | 79,315 | 2,44,890 | 12,030 | 3,36,235 |
| Per mile of Ry. do. | 172 | 531 | 26 | 729 |
| Total to corresponding date do. | 10,77,861 | 30,58,272 | 60,819 | 41,96,952 |

Increase for the week.....Rs. 40,765
Ditto to date ..... ,, 7,81,986

### INDIAN MIDLAND RAILWAY.

Week ending 21st April, 1900.

| Description. | 1900. | 1899. | Inc. for the week. | Dec. for the week. | Aggregate Inc. | Aggregate Dec. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Miles Open ... | 1,130 | 1,056 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Passengers, | 53,112 | 50,327 | 2,785 | ... | 54,746 | ... |
| Parcels, &c. | | | | | | |
| Goods ..... | 1,81,219 | 1,33,037 | 48,182 | ... | 13,33,143 | ... |
| Other earnings ..... | 6,466 | 8,823 | .. | 2,357 | ... | 35,328 |
| Total for week | 2,40,797 | 1,92,187 | 48,610 | ... | ... | ... |
| Aggregate ... | 39,33,224 | 25,85,963 | ... | ... | 13,52,561 | ... |

LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.
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## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

PANCHGANI.

DEATH.

HUCKSTEPPE—April 29, at Panchgani, after a long and painful illness, Henry R Huckstepp, Pensioned Telegraph Master, aged 55 years.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

BEAVER—April 29, at 60, Dhurrumtollah Street, Calcutta the wife of G H Beaver, of a daughter.

DEATH.

TALATI—April 26, at Commercial Buildings, Lahore, B F Talati, Wine and General Merchant, in his 36th year.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, MAY 4, 1900.

THE Municipal Corporation has chosen the wiser and more becoming course of rescinding the resolution of January last, refusing sanction to the budget grant of Rs. 37,800 for the cost of house-inspection under the provisions of the Epidemic Diseases Act. The Municipal Commissioner, who is also Plague Commissioner for the City of Bombay, had no option in the matter; he was bound to carry out the orders of Government and cause suspected houses to be examined, and if found insanitary to have them condemned as unfit for human habitation. He therefore continued the inspection, assuming that on full consideration the Corporation would withdraw from an untenable position. The provision of the law is absolute. Whether it is absolute wisdom is another question. It might well be argued that it is tainted, like all the other measures taken when plague first made its appearance in Bombay, with the damning faults of drasticity. At that time the Government, and especially the Secretary of State for India, believed firmly that if the measures were only rigorous enough, the plague could be stamped out in a certain number of days or weeks. Four years' experience has disenchanted most people of that idea. We know that measures that are over severe tend directly to defeat themselves. The fiat on which poor General Gatacre placed such stress, that every case of plague without exception should be removed to a hospital, resulted in the wholesale concealment of cases, to concealment involving as a rule the removal of patients from house to house and from street to street, thus spreading the infection in many places that might otherwise have escaped it. But the Epidemic Diseases Act cannot be ignored, or evaded, as long as it remains on the Statute Book. Many thousands of houses have still to be inspected and dealt with. Some Councillors have denounced the action of the Commissioner as insubordinate and indeed mutinous. But he could not set aside the law in deference to a resolution that was plainly *ultra vires*. The Government have the legal right to appropriate Municipal funds for purposes obligatory under the law, for which the Corporation has neglected to make provision. That power has been stigmatised as an unconstitutional interference with the right of self-government. All that need be said is that in the United Kingdom the Local Government Board exercises an equally tyrannous control over local authorities that fail to comply with its orders in matters sanitary when an epidemic is in question.

The Hon'ble Mr. P. M. Mehta, who moved the resolution granting the money withheld for four months, had a much more accurate and comprehensive knowledge of the law and constitution than those who were answerable for the vote of the 15th January. While approving of this sensible rectification of an error, we must also express our concurrence in the general sense of the rider proposed by Mr. R. Cama, that as the measures for house improvement are likely to entail hardship to many people, the Commissioner will request that they be carried out in as considerate a manner as possible. We have been informed on good authority that in many instances buildings have been condemned which might have been made sanitary by comparatively trifling alterations, while in other cases changes involving heavy cost and quite beyond the necessities of the case, have been peremptorily insisted upon. According to the theory, the tens of thousands of houses to be dealt with are inspected and reported upon by the Executive Engineer. But it would be physically impossible for any one officer—especially one who has so many calls on his time—to deal personally with all cases. The work is necessarily delegated to subordinates who no doubt do the best they can to arrive at a conscientious decision. But not even an engineer is infallible. At all events those entrusted with this arduous and important work of overhauling some thirty thousand houses refuse to credit with infallibility civil engineers of long experience and unquestionable competence who feel it their duty to protest against the closing of a house, that only requires slight structural changes to become habitable and healthy, or to recommend less drastic alterations than those decreed by the Municipal Inspectors. It would not be a bad plan for the Commissioner to arrange that in all cases where competent professional opinion is at variance with that arrived at by his representatives, there should be further inquiry before the final decision is made. Such an arrangement would go far to remove, or at all events to mitigate, the hardships of which so much has been heard in this connection.

THE utility of mounted infantry in South Africa is being demonstrated day by day, and an article on the future of this hitherto little known branch of the service appears in the "Nineteenth Century" from the pen of Lord Denman. The early successes of the Boer forces were almost entirely due to their superior mobility, and the opinion of military experts who long ago maintained that mounted infantry would play an important part in modern warfare has been amply borne out. South Africa is no doubt peculiarly suited to the employment of this arm, and the writer is of opinion that mounted men would be of as relatively high value in a European war. He thinks the numbers of mounted infantry employed should only be limited by the ability to get forage to the front. Everybody will agree that in future the British army will require a much larger proportion of mounted men than has hitherto been deemed necessary. The mounted men in each regiment are usually the best men, and hitherto infantry colonels have looked upon this arm with natural dislike, taking away as it does some of their best men in times of emergency. The way in which mounted infantry have been trained is deplorable, and leads one to think that among the mounted force in South Africa there are many men who are not competent to sit a horse, and probably are also unaware of their special duties. There is, or lately was, established at Aldershot a mounted infantry staff, under whose charge were placed 120 horses, and upon these unfortunate steeds the entire mounted infantry of the British army as trained. The course of instruction was limited to six weeks, and in that time the men were expected to learn to ride and groom their horses, and acquire knowledge of their duties in the field. At the end of this period they returned to their regiments holding certificates, setting forth they were trained mounted infantry men. The faults of this system are obvious. Apart from the utter impossibility of teaching men to ride in six weeks, its greatest drawback is, Lord Denman thinks, in the fact that on war breaking out infantry battalions are robbed of thirty of the best shots. Lord Denman also deals with the mounted infantryman, as a skirmisher or scout, and suggests in the next European war he will form part of the great "cavalry screen," which will cover the movements of a large army in the field. He is a picked shot and armed with a weapon superior to the cavalryman's carbine, and the man who can pick off the enemy with tolerable accuracy at 600 to 800 yards is bound to be of more use than the man who can only make indifferent shooting at 500 yards. Lord Denman sets forth a plan for the future training and strengthening of this branch of the service. He suggests that after two years' service with the colours, a likely man should have two years' training as a mounted man, at the expiration of which he would place him on the Reserve. He contends that a mounted soldier feels superior to his comrades who cannot ride, and after two years' absence he would find the petty details of an infantry soldier's life inexpressibly irksome. During the two years he will have forgotten how to handle his rifle smartly on parade, his only foot drill since he left his regiment having been in extended order, and in consequence he will be constantly in trouble. The Guards go to the reserve after three years' service, so why not let the mounted infantry go after four, and to be only called upon subsequently as a mounted infantryman. The latter will have eight years in the reserve; therefore for every man being trained we should be able to call out at least three reserve men. In a few years a permanent establishment of 3,000 would give a reserve of 9,000. There is much in the scheme deserving of notice and the suggestions may tend in the right direction.

WE remarked recently on the accumulating symptoms of a desire to revert to the time-honoured institution of slavery, abolished sixty years ago throughout the British Colonies at a cost of £30,000,000 sterling. People now are beginning to remark that part of the price paid for abolition was the ruin of the prosperous West Indian Colonies. Mr. Cecil Rhodes and his friends echo in different words and with a more practical object, Carlyle's lament that the full-blooded negro with his powerful muscles should be permitted to eat pumpkins in idleness, when a good honest cow-hide in the hands of an energetic overseer would convert him into a valuable plantation-hand raising coffee and cotton and sugar for his racial superiors. Better than that, a more efficient organisation of black labour would cheapen the out-put of gold in the Rand and of diamonds in Kimberley, thereby largely increasing the dividends of distant shareholders in London and Paris and Berlin. What could be more practical, more in accord with the time spirit at this end of the century? We are getting on, and the Twentieth Century, now well in sight, may have some curious surprises for us. Sir Charles Dilke, like ourselves, has been struck by this unexpected revival of a hankering for slavery, or, to put it politely, for cheap and submissive labour. In an address on "The Century in our Colonies" before the Society of Arts, he remarked that the chief difference between the beginning of the Century and the beginning of the Queen's reign, so far as the Colonies was concerned, was slavery. The foundation of the social system in the tropical Colonies a hundred years ago was slavery and the slave trade. At the beginning of the Victorian Era slavery and the slave trade were vanishing. In the old sense slavery is now extinct, except in a few Mahomedan communities. "But, I am sorry to say," continued Sir Charles Dilke, "that slavery under other names is reviving in our time, and reviving in Africa under conditions which contrast unfavourably, in my belief, with those prevailing in the British Colonies in the early portion of the Century, and which our fathers made, nevertheless, heroic efforts to put an end to, as they thought for ever." He went on to describe the steps taken to ameliorate the condition of the slaves at a time when abolition was regarded as outside the sphere of practical politics. The law gave them Sunday as their own, and other holidays as well. Their hours of labour were restricted; land was given to them for gardens in which to grow what they pleased; otherwise wages had to be paid. They had to be properly clothed, and in their old age they were maintained and sheltered. They were protected from ill usage by stringent enactments under which many oppressors were hanged or imprisoned. The law, more merciful than that in the Southern States—the most merciless in the world—forbade the separation of husband from wife or parent from child. The law was enforced with an impartiality which would not in Sir Charles Dilke's opinion be met with in British South Africa now. So far as it appears there is no provision of law to prohibit or to punish the imprisonment in "compounds" of the Kaffirs employed at the diamond mines. In Durban if a black man walks on the pavement he is arrested and flogged. In the Bermudas the negroes served in the Militia; a clear proof that they were not regarded as mere chattels.

IT is satisfactory to note that although plague is decreasing in Bombay, people are still availing themselves of inoculation. The disease is deadlier now than at this time last year, but if the present epidemic be viewed from its commencement it, has undoubtedly been lighter than in previous years. The population is estimated at a million, out of whom 150,000 have been inoculated since September 6th, last year, and one of the reasons for the lessened mortality is the wholesale resort to inoculation, while it would be valuable to knew the percentage of deaths to attacks in the uninoculated. There can be little doubt that the operation confers a large measure of immunity, at least, for six months, and while the operation causes inconvenience, it is better to suffer in that manner than to die. The epidemic carried off 421 persons last week, an excess of nearly 100 in comparison with the same period last year. A noteworthy feature has been its prevalence in Middle and Lower Colaba, and the last return shows that ten deaths took place. Mandvie is having a severe time at present, the disease being virulent; as it is also at Parel and Kamatipura. The small-pox epidemic is subsiding all round, the total deaths from this cause being 48. Measles are also disappearing, but fever is rife, the returns giving little evidence of its subsidence. The death-roll numbers 203, while the victims to diseases of the lungs total up to 485. Cholera which is working such terrible havoc in the relief camps and towns in the Mofussil, has increased, the fatal cases being 24 as compared with 13. A few deaths from the same cause have also occurred at Bandora, where plague is very bad and possibly its presence here is accountable for the infection of Andheri and Santa Cruz. The presence of the cholera bacillus is not reassuring, and the necessary investigations will bring further work to the already overworked Health Department. The total deaths is 1889, giving an annual rate of 116·68 per thousand, as against 1,099 and 67·39 respectively.

THE annual report of the National Indian Association in aid of social progress and education in India has just come to hand. The Association was established in 1870 and this is therefore the thirtieth report. It does not appear, that those, to whom the compilation of the report is entrusted, are particularly well up in Indian geography, at all events, for they labour under the delusion that Guzarat and Poona are somewhere in the Madras Presidency. Bombay to them is a city only, not also a presidency, and the work done by the branch in Bombay is all that is shown as having been done in the Western Presidency. Madras gets all the credit for the energy of Mrs. Lely at Ahmedabad and for Mrs. Aston's efforts to re-organise the branch at Poona. However, we are glad to observe that the Association's Education Fund is flourishing. The special object of the sub-committee of education is to further instruction for women and girls, and if anything should remain over it might be less profitably directed than if it were devoted to the teaching of geography of India to the English.

MR. R. M. KENNEDY, I.C.S., acting Commissioner, S.D., has been allowed furlough for eighteen months.

MR. W. DODERET, I.C.S., has been appointed to do duty as Political Agent at Savanur, vice Mr. E. L Cappel proceeding on leave.

THE question is now being considered of the withdrawal of regular troops from the Shan States and their replacement by Military Police.

No. 1 Company, Bengal Sappers and Miners, are to be employed on the construction of the Nowshera-Dargai Railway.

CAPTAIN W. A. CUPPAGE has been appointed a member of the Civil and Military Examination Committee for the examination of candidates in Urdu. vice Captain C. G. Nurse.

MR. C. E. PALMER, I.C.S., Assistant Collector and First Class Magistrate in the Satara District, has been empowered to summarily try all offences under Section 230 of Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

MR. W. A. TALBOT, on return to duty, has been temporarily appointed Divisional Forest Officer, S. D. Kanara.

DR. E. S. WINTER has been appointed District Medical Officer, under the Famine Code for the Bijapur District.

DR. T. A. STARKEY has been appointed District Medical Officer, under the Famine Code for the Satara District.

THE services of Capt. C. E. Hendley, I.S.C., are replaced at the disposal of the Government of India in the Home Department.

THE services of Lieut. C. J. Coldstream, I.S.C., are replaced at the disposal of the Government of India in the Home Department.

MR. W. E. COPLESTON, on relief, is temporarily appointed Divisional Forest Officer in charge of the Southern Circle Working Plans.

CAPTAIN EWBANK, R. E., Bangalore, replaces Major Shore as Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General for instruction, the latter's term having expired.

MR. ROBERT GRANT NICHOLL has been appointed honorary Captain and Paymaster, in the Sind Volunteer Rifle Corps, vice Matheson transferred to the supernumerary list.

MR. S. R. ARTHUR, I.C.S., personal assistant to the Collector and First Class Magistrate in the district of Satara, has been appointed an additional District Magistrate for six months.

MR. E. LAWRENCE, I.C.S., has been appointed a member of the Civil and Military Examination Committee for the examination of candidates in Persian and Arabic, vice Captain Nurse.

MR. ARTHUR GATTERIDGE HERBERT, and Mr. Arthur William Wilson, gentlemen, have been appointed Second Lieutenants in the Great Indian Peninsular Railway Volunteer Corps.

THE replies of the Local Governments regarding the new furlough rules for the Civil Service will be expedited as much as possible in order that the question be may decided by the Government of India this summer.

THE scheme set on foot in Calcutta for starting a Railway Waggon Supply Company bids fair to have practical results, as the rival promoters are understood to have come to a common understanding on the main points.

WITH regard to the abandonment of Torawai as a site for a cantonment, orders have been issued to withdraw the working parties and the troops escorting them. The materials collected will be sold or otherwise disposed of.

MR. A. L. WOOD, I.C.S., Assistant Collector and First Class Magistrate, Broach, has been appointed sub-divisional Magistrate in charge of the sub-division comprising the talukas of Broach, Amod and Jambusar.

THE question of the age limit of Royal Engineer officers employed in the Military Works Services is still under consideration by the Secretary of State. Meanwhile Colonel Broadbent, who attained the age on the 14th April, is permitted to continue in employment.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Governor in Council has confirmed the appointment, vice Mr. C. A. Turner, retired, of Mr. N. C. Macleod, B. A., Bar-at-Law, as Official Assignee of the Insolvent Debtors' Court, and of Mr. E. Wilkin as Assistant Commissioner for Taking Accounts and Assistant Taxing Master.

MR. G. F. KEATINGE, I.C.S., passed an examination in Marathi according to the higher standard on the 3rd April. Mr. B. C. H. Calcraft-Kennedy, I.C.S., passed an examination in Kanarese according to the higher standard, and Mr. L. C. Swifte, I.C.S., passed in Gujarati according to the higher standard on the same date.

CAPTAIN E. S. PECK, I. M. S., has been deputed to the Punjab under the orders of the Government of India for employment on plague inoculation work. Arrangements are also being made to send three other commissioned medical officers for temporary duty in the Punjab. If inoculation has to be done on a large scale, it will become absolutely necessary to employ native as well as European agency on the work. With this in view prompt steps are to be taken to train the native staff in the work of inoculation.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending May 1 was 1889, giving a death-rate of 116·68 per annum per thousand as against 67·39 the corresponding period of last year, and 46·06 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 203 died from fevers; 421, plague; 48, small-pox; 36, measles; 24, cholera; 2, leprosy; 84, phthisis; 75, diseases of the nervous system; 301, affections of the respiratory organs; 146, diarrhœa; 53, dysentery; 45, still-born; 128, old age and debility, 24, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows:—Jain, 54; Brahmin, 57; Lingaet, 4; Bhattia, 15; Hindu of other caste, 1004; Hindu low caste, 209; Musalman, 437; Parsee, 44; Jew, 5; Native Christian, 44; Eurasian, 4; European 6; Negro-African, 3; Buddhist, 1; other and unknown castes, 2. The total number of births was 192 as against 165 the corresponding period of last year, and 199 the average over the past five years.

THE spring harvest is in general progress in the Punjab, but in many districts the outturn is poor even the crops on irrigated land being in several instances below the average. The sowings of sugarcane, cotton, indigo, and extra spring crops are still proceeding. The scarcity of fodder continues to be felt, and except in three or four districts the cattle are lean and emanated in consequence. In Western India there is no change, and the famine remains unabated. Madras reports good showers, but the pasturage is now dried up; fodder, however, is said to be sufficient. There will be small harvests from irrigated lands, and ploughing for next season is becoming general. The fodder and water scarcity continues in the Central Provinces, and cloudy weather has damaged the mahua and achar crops. A considerable amount of rain has fallen in Bengal, to the benefit of the autumn crop sowings; and in the North-West Provinces the markets are well stocked and fodder is generally sufficient.

SEVERAL vessels of the French Navy are now undergoing trials with success. At the preliminary trial of the recently completed battleship, St. Louis, it was found that certain small modifications were necessary. The stipulated speed of the ship is eighteen knots, which was attained by her sisters, the Charlemagne and Gaulois. The new battleship in one of her early trials attained satisfactorily, and without special effort, a speed of 17·61 knots and no doubt is felt that she will prove equal to the othres of the same class. She has Belleville boilers, and three vertical engines driving as many screws. The so-called commerce destroyer Chateaurenault has also been under trial with natural draught, and on March 19, with 19,000 horse-power, attend a speed of 22·7 knots, the machinery working very smoothly. It is expected that at the third trial she will easily attain the contract speed of twenty-three knots with 23,000 horse-power. Her boilers are on the Normand-Sigaudy principle, which has given good results in several torpedo-boats and in the destroyers Dunois and Labire. The trials of the Labir gave great satisfaction; but she has proceeded to Havre, where certain modifications are to be made at the yard of the Forges et Chantier de la Mediterranee. At Toulon the submarine boat Gustave Zede is still under trial and continually making plunges in the roadsteads. All is said to work well, and some confidence is expressed that the boat will prove a success. The Goubet No. 2 which has not yet been accepted by the Government, is also been tried, and a Naval Commission has been appointed to report upon her performance.

THE progress of the Nushki route may be judged from the following figures of trade-value:—1895-96, nil; 1896-97, Rs. 63,000; 1897-98, Rs. 5,90,000; 1898-99, Rs. 7,23,000; 1899-1900, Rs. 12,35,000; the last figures not having been finally checked. A bazaar in Nushki itself to-day containing 230 houses and 130 shops where less than two years ago was only a stone-strewn *maidan*, is tangible evidence of success of the trade route and it is anticipated that this year unless of course any political causes intervene to check development, the trade will rise to the value of 18 or 20 lakhs. The notion that the route is absolutely waterless which had got abroad, is as incorrect as the statement attributed to one officer who traversed it—a statement that must have been the mistake of a London interviewer—that he had to carry all his supply of water with his camp the whole way from Quetta to Seistan! It has been stated by a correspondent in this paper who depended on reports, not on knowledge, that some seventy miles west of Nushki arid desert began. In point of fact at mile 59 of the route there is a "karez" (water brought by subterranean aqueduct) and four more at varying intervals up to mile 105. Raiding and fighting, more than physical obstacles, were the great difficulty to commence with, but there has been no attack on a kafilah for over two years, although fighting among the wild folk along the Persian frontier still constantly occurs. Curiously enough the Russian papers take a keener interest in the development of this trade route then we do in India, an interest appreciative in recognition but mixed with decided anxiety on political grounds.

IN the French Chamber, the other day General, de Galliffet, speaking on the Colonial Army Bill, remarked that on account of diplomatic incidents writers had raised a cry of alarm, substituting the peril on the west for the peril on the east. The country might thus have believed that the arsenals and trading posts were liable to seizure by surprise. The gunners of the 350 coast batteries, manœuvring on stationary platforms, were said to be incapable of firing on ships in motion. It was time to dispel these misgivings, which should not exist in a great country anxious for peace but resolved and able to defend itself. On taking office nine months ago he had been five years away from all sources of military information, and, in spite of his scepticism respecting military writers, he was not without uneasiness. But examination of the measures taken and conferences with the head of the General staff enabled him to render homage to the sagacious patriotism of his two predecessors and restored his confidence. He could honestly declare that the arsenals and ports were free from all danger, the garrisons sufficient, and the gunners well trained. All the coast, both of France and Algeria and Tunis, had nothing to dread, though he did not say that no improvement was needed. "There is no doubt, for instance," said the General, "that new batteries will be required with perfected guns of a surprising rapidity and precision. Still more will be necessary, for we must, as far as possible, protect human life. The General Staff has to study everything, the probable as well as the improbable, and we can study, therefore, the question of invasion. It is an excellent exercise for our officers, but I persist in affirming that the invasion of a country by the coasts would become dangerous only if the country were also invaded from another side. It is said also that steam navigation facilitates a landing, but railways have come to render an operation of this sort almost impossible if not ridiculous. The Minister of War went on to demonstrate that the country with the strongest fleet can without the intervention of the land army defend its coasts, and that the country with the weakest fleet can count only on its troops to defend its soil. General de Galliffet suggested that a country attacked in these conditions will, of course, organise its defence as far as the troops were concerned. It was absolutely necessary, however, that all such troops should be under one command, and not dependent on two Ministries. "I cannot say," said he, "whether you will find in this country a Minister of Marine ready to fight with one foot on land and another in the water. But it will be difficult, I think, for you to find a Minister of War resolved on defending a house the doors of which have not been entrusted to him." This, said General de Galliffet, was also General Saussier's opinion.

# TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

## THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

### LORD ROBERTS' ADVANCE CONFRONTED BY A LARGE FORCE.

LONDON, MAY 3.

Pending the receipt of further despatches from Lord Roberts the military situation is obscure.

It appears that a general advance was made on the 30th ultimo in the direction of Brandfort.

The advancing force included Bruce Hamilton's and Broadwood's Brigades. The Boer army fell back.

These Brigades apparently were afterwards ordered to join Ian Hamilton who was confronted by an unexpectedly large and resolute force of the enemy covering the whole of the Boer line of retreat.

### THE KING OF SWEDEN ON THE WAR.

The "Express" publishes an interview with the King of Sweden who is now in London.

His Majesty emphatically declared his belief in the justice of the British cause in South Africa.

### THE CONFISCATION OF HORSES.

The "Times," in a despatch from Bloemfontein says, all horses have been confiscated in that district, which is more effective and easier than disarmament.

### CAPTURE OF AN IMPORTANT LETTER.

A "Morning Post" despatch from Bloemfontein says that a letter from President Steyn to General Botha has been captured.

In it he complains that the Boer troops, supposed to be defending Kroonstadt, are engaged in looting grain in the districts, thereby causing intense ill-feeling among the Free Staters.

He urges the withdrawal of a part of the Boer force in Natal, via Van Reenan's Pass, in order to strike a decisive blow in the defence of Free State, otherwise he would be unable to guarantee the loyalty of the Free State portion of the forces.

### INSPECTION OF THE NAVAL BRIGADE BY THE QUEEN.

LONDON, MAY 2.

Her Majesty the Queen to-day inspected at Windsor Castle the blue-jackets and marines of H. M. S. Powerful, who formed the Naval Brigade which went to Ladysmith, and thanked them for their splendid services.

Captain Lambton, R.N., replied that the services they had rendered at Ladysmith were nothing compared with what the Navy was ready to do for their Queen.

### PLAGUE AT SUAKIM.

Three cases of plague have occurred at Suakim. One case was fatal.

### THE MAILS.

LONDON, MAY 2.

The Bombay Mails of the 21st ultimo arrived at Brindisi to-day.

SUEZ, MAY 3.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Oceana, with the outward mails of the 27th ult., left here at 7 a.m., to-day.

### PERSONS UNDER FAMINE RELIEF.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 3,

The numbers employed on famine relief works throughout India continue to rise. The preliminary total for the past week shows that over 5,00,000 are in receipt of one kind of assistance or another, but the returns are not yet complete. Principal increases, as compared with a week ago, are 86,000 in the Central Provinces and 17,000 in Bombay and Sind. The Central Provinces, by themselves, now contain one and three-quarter million people under relief. The only province, where conditions are improving, is in the Punjab, where harvesting operations are still in progress and continue to draw people from the famine works. Various districts in the submontane regions of the Punjab, including Gujranwala, Gujrat and Amritsar, have now been removed from the list of famine-affected areas, late winter rains having here enabled sufficient crops to be raised to relieve the immediate needs of the inhabitants.

### MILITARY NEWS.

Second-Lieutenants Mayne, Newcombe and Robertson Glasgow from the Unattached List, are posted to 3rd Bombay Cavalry, 3rd Bombay Infantry and 16th Bombay Infantry respectively.

Lieutenant Tregear becomes Adjutant 5th Infantry Hyderabad Contingent.

The Secretary of State has sanctioned the strengthening of the imperial branch of the Civil Veterinary Department by three officers to be employed in connection with the prevention of cattle disease. One of them is allotted to the Punjab and one to Burma, while the third will officiate for officers in the same line proceeding on leave. Transfers from Army Veterinary Department having been stopped these and other officers required from the Civil Veterinary Department will probably be appointed direct from various Veterinary institutions in England.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

### STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, MAY 2.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Monroe left here for Colombo, Madras and Calcutta this morning.

PLYMOUTH, MAY 2.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Manora arrived here this evening.

### COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MAY 2.

[The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet.

Surats quiet.

Good shownugger ..... 4 24-32

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

| | |
|---|---|
| 2 3-4 per cent. Consols | 100 7-8 |
| 3 per cent. Rentes | 101 |
| 3 1-2 per cent. Sterling loan | 111 |
| 3 1-2 per cent. Rupee paper | 64 |
| Bar Silver | 27 1-2 |

## ARRIVAL OF THE INVESTIGATOR.

THE Royal Indian Marine steamer Investigator, Captain T. H. Hemming, R.N., arrived in harbour yesterday from Calicut, having left that port on the 28th April, and called at Kundapore on route. The R.I.M. steamer Nancowry, Commander E. Gray Mills, also arrived in harbour yesterday, in tow of the Investigator, from Mangalore. The Investigator left Bombay on the 1st January last and proceeded to Kundapore, where she picked up the party, and after giving a finishing touch to the survey between Honovar and Kundapore, left for Madras on the 16th January, via Colombo, and commenced the survey of the Coromandel Coast between Madras and Cuddapore, which was completed on the 27th March, on which date the vessel proceeded to the South Canara Coast, and examined some shoals which were left unsurveyed in January, owing to want of time. After finishing the work the vessel proceeded to Calicut, where she landed the officers and staff for recess at Coonoor. During the voyage she experienced fine weather.

# TABLE TALK

BY WALTER BESANT.

LONDON, APRIL 13.

A WRITER in "Literature" advances the opinion that very few "so-called literary folk," have ever read Shakespeare through from beginning to end. Perhaps, he suggests, they read half a dozen plays at the outside. By "literary folk" we understand, I suppose, people who write habitually, either wholly or in part, for a livelihood. There are now thousands of such "literary folk." They are novelists, essayists, poets, dramatists, educational and scientific writers, theologians, professors, and writers of leading articles. They are also editors, either of journals, magazines, or books. As regards a very large class of "literary folk" I would go farther than the writer in "Literature." I think that the class of creators in literary work—those who write poetry, plays, or fiction—read during those years when they are actually at work comparatively little, but as young men and boys most of them have read enormously. One of the signs and symptoms of the literary calling, especially when it calls in the direction of the imagination, is an omnivorous thirst for books and a perpetual contentment with the occupation of reading. On the other hand, there are many novelists, especially among the women, who write well, yet seldom betray any knowledge of English literature. They may be well read; I do not say that they are not; but their writing does not illustrate their reading. Again, there are literary folk whose principal work seems to be the editing of standard writers. It is wonderful to consider the continual stream of new editions. Their editors must at least read these authors. To return, however, to the writers of imagination. Their work is absorbing. When one of them has spent four hours or so over his creative work, his brain full of his own creations, he is not tempted to seek a change, which would only be another strain upon his imagination, by reading. A novelist, indeed, does well to avoid too much reading of novels, by his contemporaries. He has his own views of current life, which he embodies in his own work. It would only disturb the pictures in his brain to confuse them with pictures presented of the same kind of life by another brain.

The people who are the greatest are not, as a rule, therefore the literary class. They are mostly those who do not write. They are the solid scholars who amass a library, study English literature as a whole, read enormously in the quiet of their studies have their favourites whom they read again and again—Shakespeare, Burton, Montaigne, Rabelais, Fielding, Addison, Pope. Or they are people who have to pass their winters in the country, with few neighbours and little society, to whom the chief recreation is found in Mudie's box. Or they are scientific people and professional people who delight to recreate themselves with the lighter literature of the day. Or they are hanger-on to literary circles, where the chief conversation is upon the writers of the day; they are critics of a kind; they are severe censors of the press; they pronounce among each other judgments which ought to crush an author; they are devout followers of the latest fad and fashion; they know everything that is published.

There are, again people who read occasionally and when they can find time. The medical man in pratice can only find time to read on a holiday; the solicitor in pratice often takes work home with him—he can never find time to read the barrister in term has to work every night—even to get up in the middle of the night. The clergyman of a city parish finds every moment of the day occupied by engagements of every kind, chiefly secular; he cannot find time to think over his Sunday sermons, much less to read the latest volume of Swinburne or Watson. The schoolmaster's evenings are spent over boys' exercises; he cannot find to read, except in the holidays. The young City clerk considers the evening to be created for his amusement—for the bicycle in summer and the music hall, the theatre, the polytechnic in winter. There is perhaps, hope for the future and consolation for the present in the reflection that in the train, the omnibus, and the tram all classes alike read. For the moment the "Penny Clipping is the principal intellectual stay of the multitude," but that will pass. Perhaps when they are tired of scraps they will turn to a more solid meal and read their Shakespeare through and through.

We are waiting for further news about this South Pole Expedition. The Southern Cross has got back to New Zealand; the position of the Southern Magnetic Pole, it is announced, has been determined, but I thought that had been done a long time ago; the party succeeded in penetrating farther south than any previous explorers; but the difference does not seem to amount to more than a few miles. However, we await further information. I am curious to know if the ship sailed along that long cliff of ice which barred the way south to Capt. Cook. I was on the second of Cook's three memorable expeditions, a voyage memorable in the life of that tough old salt as being the only occasion on which he was not ill, dispirited or "off his food." Other people groaned and grumbled at the salt junk and the weevily biscuit; not the captain. He sat down every day with undiminished cheerfulness and unrelenting teeth to the tough pork and the tougher beef. Consider, therefore, the sympathy, even the satisfaction, of the officers and crew when the captain himself was reported to be lying in his cabin unable to touch the rations in which he had been wont to fare no better than the men before the mast. Nothing would restore him but fresh meat; there was no live stock on board—except one little dog. Him they slew and served up to the unconscious captain as lamb, or veal, or beef, or mutton—I know not what. But he ate thereof, and he recovered. Perhaps Capt. Borchgrevink has anecdotes as pleasing and adventures as interesting to communicate. In that case I shall not be curious about the Magnetic Pole of the South.

It is too late to recommend a resort for the Easter holidays, because Easter is already upon us. Perhaps, however, it is not too late to consider a holiday in spring on general principles. It is a time of year when anything may happen; a cold, clear sky, with an east wind, is more than likely. I remember one Good Friday marching across a broad down from Lymington to Beaulieu Abbey in the teeth of such a wind, cold as ice, dry as the Arabian sands, rasping the cheek of the wayfarer like a file. Or it may be a time of warm sunshine, with a fragrance of spring from the moist earth; or it may be a time of sleet and rain and snow; or it may be a time of grey cloud and chill air. We must be prepared for anything. There are two or three ways of making the best of a holiday at such a time. In all weathers Brussels is a pleasant place; Paris is a pleasant place; both are easily accessible. If, however, we prefer to remain in our own country we may go to the seaside, in which case Torquay seems the most desirable of all resorts; after Torquay, Bournemouth; after Bournemouth, Hastings; or we may go on a little voyage, in which case I would recommend very strongly the Scilly Islands. You take the last train for Penzance; you sleep all the night through in the carriage; you arrive at seven. There is plenty of time for a bath and breakfast at the hotel, and at ten the boat starts. It is a voyage which will certainly shake you up a bit, it takes four hours. You then find yourself in a place which is always six or eight degrees warmer than London, and you will be rewarded, after a stay of a week, by memories of rocks and islets, silver beaches, seals, puffins, channels, and transparent waters, which will be a permanent joy to you. Or there are the Channel Islands, where similar delights await you.

If, however, you would like to make a closer acquaintance with your own country, which, my dear friend, you strangely neglect, keep inland, avoid the eastern counties; make up a definite tour from town to town. You may see half a dozen cathedrals; you may see old streets and picturesque houses, venerable churches, and ruined castles. For instance, suppose you go to Hereford. There are within easy reach a most wonderful group of interesting and historical places—Tewkesbury, Gloucster, Worcester, Ludlow, Stokesay, Shrewsbury. I really do not think that a more delightful tour of a few days could be devised. Or, take Stratford for the Shakespeare country. It is an excellent centre; within reach are Warwick, Leamington, Guy's Cliff, Kenilworth, Broadway, Coventry, Rugby, and Oxford. Perhaps the Stratford journey would be found as interesting as the other. But in the former there are treasures in the shape of timbered houses, of which you will find fewer in the latter. I am sorry that the right conduct of an Easter holiday did not occur to me a week ago. Courage, however! Whitsuntide follows, and it falls, happily, late this year.

It was in an omnibus, the late afternoon omnibus—the omnibus which takes home the ladies who have been among the shops and the men who have just left their offices. There were six on one side and five on the other. The passengers all stared in each other's faces with that absolute vacuity which has been cultivated and developed by seventy years of omnibuses. Before that vehicle was invented a complete absence or expression was not known to the human countenance. The insides in the stage coach used to converse. They exchanged commonplaces with the greatest solemnity and a politeness now unknown. They said that there was a good deal of land about; that the winter had been severe; that the stoppages for dinner were absurdly short, and the charges extortionate, and so on. Now no one in the omnibus ever dreams of speaking to his neighbour. Thus the company sat in silence. Presently the machine stopped, and a young lady got in and took the last place. Heavens she placed herself opposite a friend whom she had not seen, it appeared, for some time. Instantly the omnibus was filled with a quick and animated conversation—a sustained duologue; a dramatic duologue. Some of the people listened, nay, could one choose otherwise? Like the words that Mrs. Clippins overheard, they were forced upon the ear. And in their listening, they learned, in the course of a short quarter of an hour, the whole of the private and domestic history of one at least of the young ladies. The main point was that she had just become engaged. "He," we learned, was no longer quite young; his age, indeed, was evidently a tender and delicate point; the listeners gathered that he was forty-four at least—"a little bald, my dear, but that is nothing; and a little grey about the temples, but, then, many quite young men are so; still, as you will acknowledge, quite good-looking." The interesting bride elect further informed the company that she was to be married in the autumn, and was now looking about meanwhile for a house or a flat at a reasonable rate. She had been staying with Aunt Emily. "Trixie not at all happy, and no wonder, because, of course, everybody knows. As for John—well, you know what John is; all the same, he paid the bills at the Grand, and gave us all a fine high time and the 'Midsummer Night's Dream' was quite too lovely. I have just left him. Oh! his profession? Well, dear, you know he——" There was a great deal more. One listener, at least, came away with an exact knowledge of the young man called "him;" his business; his past history; his present income; his future prospects; his age; his family; his temper, which is naturally short, but under command; his disposition, which is masterful, but kindly. And the listener admired the fearless and frank confidence of girls who can thus openly discuss their most private affairs in a crowded omnibus where all the people are evidently listening with the greatest amusement. This listener, further, wondered what "he" would say if anyone among the company happened to know "him," and told "him' in the sweet and thoughtful manner of friends how he had been summed up thus openly in the presence of the populace.

## CYCLING AT HOME.

LONDON, APRIL 13.

ALTHOUGH Easter is falling later this year than usual, the weather still remains cold but fine. The most important point from the wheelman's view is that the roads remain in splendid condition, and although one may regret the absence of that genial warmth usually associated with this time of the year, at any rate the existing state of things is better than having rain. The Brighton road is in splendid condition, for being upon a chalk sub-soil, it speedily dries leaving a hard chalk-powdered surface. On all hands there are evidence that the season of 1900 will quite equal it predecessors in point of success. The trade is busy enough now, and good second-hand machines are in great demand. The fact that a high-grade mount, although it may have had a couple of season's wear, will still fetch a good price, shews that many still prefer to have a good grade second-hand machine to a new one of the cheap variety. On the principal main roads, motor-cycles and light motor cars are much in evidence.

The Cyclists' Touring Club membership carries many privileges but it has not yet attained to the dignity granting a superiority to statute or municipal law. Some ladies were recently charged with riding on the footpath in the neighbourhood of Mitden, in Surrey, and when spoken to by the local policeman defiantly replied that they were members of the C. T. C. Unmoved and unabashed by the weight of this communication, the bobby, with a lack of those finer feelings and chivalrous instincts usually reserved for the behoof of the fair sex, took no note of the circumstance but duly noted the offence in his pocket book. Great was the surprise of these distinguished dames to find themselves brought before the Bench and fined, just for all the world as though they had been ordinary mortals. What is the use, doubtless they thought, of belonging to an exalted body of cyclists, which numbers princes and princesses of the blood royal in its ranks, if one is punished just like an ordinary offender.

It is amusing to note how a fine Saturday and Sunday bring out not only those cyclists who possess up-to-date mounts but an extraordinary variety of machines which, in the aggregate, represent the evolution of the cycle from the days of the good old "ordinary" down to the present time. Occasionally one comes across these stately relics of by-gone times and feels almost envious of the freedom from chains and sprockets, gear-cases and mud-guards, which are associated with the "safety." From his altitude of 54 to 60 inches, the "ordinary" rider is able to look down upon his more modern rivals and gets a better view of the country, as he is well above the hedgerows. It is marvellous how some of these old machines resist the ravages of time. It is not an unusual thing to come across one of the old high machines that runs well, with little perceptible shake in the bearings, and is quite able to carry its rider safely, if not in comfort.

The ubiquitous cycle is everywhere. Even in the glowing accounts which have been appearing in the daily papers of our Queen's splendid progress through Ireland, it appears as though there would have been something wanting if the cycle had not had a show. At least, this seems the view of the special correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph*, who relates, with most minute circumstance, the exploits of a lady cyclist who followed in the wake of her Majesty's escort when the Queen recently took a drive through Phœnix Park. It is stated that the Royal *entourage*, (*entourage* is a valuable verbal commodity to a reporter of a Royal function,) observed that a wheelwoman was wobbling to her own and the imminent danger of others. An official was consequently told off to warn the fair rider. But, as ill luck would have it, the bearer of the admonition himself needed warning to be cautious, for he incontinently fell off his horse and had to be carried off on an ambulance. It is said the fair rider discreetly disappeared at this point.

The Automobile Club has made a splendid move in promoting a 1,000 miles trial trip for motors of every class. The great outing is to be held towards the end of the month and promises to be an unqualified success. Those cars that pass through the difficult ordeal creditably will probably be in demand for the rest of the season. Many people are still sceptical as to the reliability of the motor as an engine of easy locomotion. No doubt, when the movement was in its experimental stages, there were many break-downs, and the opinion formed in certain quarters of the capability of autocars for all round work over extensive tracks of give-and-take country was not favourable. The great 1,000 miles trial bids fair to dispel these notions, and hence it may be safely concluded it will be productive of incalculable good in helping forward the recognition of the automobile as a safe speedy and inexpensive mode of intercommunication.

A very nice question is agitating the cycle trade just now which concerns in a marked degree the rider also. It is, stripped of its technicalities, the question whether a cycle agent who sells a customer a machine with the assurance that it will be suitable for him to ride, renders the makers of the machine liable to make good not only any latent defect in the machine, but responsible for damage arising directly from such latent defect. There have been two cases already tried in which it has been sought to fasten upon the manufacturers this onerous liability. The one case was where a rider sued the makers for personal injuries he had received through the breaking of the front forks, and, in this case the cycle company, on appeal, was held not liable. In another case, however, the cycle makers have been held liable for injuries which befel a rider, through his mount breaking up, although there was evidence that the machine had been badly used prior to the disaster in question.

## THE LATE RANA SAHEB OF PORBANDAR.

AN APPRECIATION.

A CORRESPONDENT writes:—The late his Highness was born on the 1st of April, 1819, and hence was older than our Mother-Empress by one month and twenty-three days. He belonged to the ancient clan of Rajputs called the Jethwas. The clan traces its origin to Hanuman—the monkey-god—the staunch ally of the hero of the Ramayan. The fable has it that on his return from Lanka after accomplishing his mission to set fire to the capital of Ravana, he was sweating profusely owing to the tremendous speed of his aerial journey across the vast ocean, the drops of perspiration fell into the mouth of a female aligator and miraculously enough a son was born in course of time. Herein we find the same proud but fruitless attempt on the part of the Rajputs to trace their origin to one or the other deity of the Hindu Pantheon. Suffice it to say that on the very face of it the origin cannot stand the test of reason. The utmost use we can make of the fable is to admit the claims of the clan to a very ancient page in the history of India.

It is said that Mayurdhwaja—the grandson of Hanuman, probably a Rajput of that name—founded Morvi, the present capital of Machhukantha. Thence the dominion began to extend till it comprised the whole sea-board of the Peninsula as far east as Gogo. The extension, of course, must have been very gradual, keeping pace as it must have done with the valour and heroism of the prince on the throne. We have few and meagre historical records to guide our inquiry. We have no materials to elucidate those doubtful points where the so-called history and tradition join issues.

Partly by internecine feuds and partly external aggressions of more powerful neighbours the dominion gradually contracted till it shrank to its present dimensions of the Province of Barda, Gremli, Chhaya and Porbandar became the capitals in order. More than half a century back Bai Shri Rupali Ba, the mother of the deceased Rana Saheb, effected her escape to Mangrole in order to prevent herself and her infant son from being entangled in the meshes of the court intrigues of the time. She lived some time under the ægis of the Sheikh Saheb of Mangrole, but suspecting that the policy of her persecutors had travelled behind her she sought refuge with the chivalrous Ranmal Jam. But she had neither to wait nor to consider long. Her husband died in 1827. She came over to Porbandar and after four years installed her son on the *gadi* on the 20th June, 1831. During the minority of the prince, the mother-queen administered the raj, and by her capacity and shrewdness left a permanent mark on the history of Porbandar. She died in 1841, and thenceforward the late H. H. the Rana Saheb began to rule on his own responsibility. The rule was more or less monotonous. In 1863, he went on a religious pilgrimage to Benares and passed there nearly two years. In that holy city of the Hindus, he acquired the saintly reputation of a yogi by virtue of his pious devotion and strict mastery over his appetite. He returned in 1865. The period of four years from 1865 to 1869 was perhaps one of comparative bliss. But the latter year brought with it an unbearable calamity. While he was on a compulsory visit to the Broach Exhibition, Prince Madhavsinhji, the heir-apparent, the father of Prince Bhavsinhji, the present heir-apparent, succumbed to the effects of excessive drink. The aggrieved father chartered a special steamer and at once came down to Porbandar. The sequence is rather fearful to relate. He selected the object of his revenge from amongst the hazurees of the deceased prince and dealt with him in too oppressive a manner. The result was his degradation from the political status of first class to one of the third. No king was, perhaps, more indifferent to formalism. No king, perhaps, cared less for the indignity, though he believed till his death that the punishment was not at all justified by his supposed offence. But the calamity did not end here. Evil fate seemed determined to mortify him still more. His two sons died in the full bloom of their youth. The youngest leaving behind him his only son Kumar Shri Vijaysinhji.

As to the character of his rule of half a century, I advisedly refrain from expressing an opinion. But I am irresistibly inclined to state in bare justice to the deceased Rana Saheb, that his faults did not warrant the extreme penalty of deposition. It would be invidious to instance the States, but there could be no denying that worse faults have been studiously ignored, if not deliberately shielded. But he was a prey to the one besetting sin of his life—an inordinate love of money. To this dominant passion of his life may be partly, though indirectly, ascribed even the deposition of the deceased. Had he but overcome this passion as he did so many, most assuredly he would not have been reduced to such dire condition in his old age.

All of a sudden one sultry mid-day in the month of May the town was surprised to hear that H. H. the Rana Saheb was deposed, the treasury put under the seal, and the State brought under British administration. He reconciled himself to the loss of his status and dignity with a marvellous resignation. From 1886 downwards the State has been under the administration. During that period nothing was more foreign to his nature than a gratuitous interference in the affairs of the State; nothing more contrary to his principles than an unnecessary obtrusion upon the notice of the administration. If he was consulted on questions of vital State interests, he gave his opinion rather reluctantly. He had his own little world of religious speculation on the Oriental lines, wherein he revelled without stint in the latter part of his life.

His was a highly centralized rule. Even the minutest detail of administration could not be executed without his order, his sanction, or his notice. His ministers were the merest instruments of his will. Was it a foreign or a domestic affair it must be conducted precisely on the lines chalked out by him. The strength of his will, the shrewdness of his intellect, and the firmness of his purpose could not fail to gain over admiration. His self-reliance and his resignation, his punctuality in work and his regularity of habits, his fortitude to bear the many misfortunes and his courage to face great dangers, compelled homage from the souls of men. His love for a simple life, his aversion for the splendour and glitter of royalty, his hatred for the lascivious tastes of princes and above all his unstained purity of conduct earned him a lasting place in the hearts of the virtuous.

## THE VALUE OF CONFESSIONS.

THE following general rule made by her Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Bombay under Section 15 of the Statute 24 and 25 Victoria, Chapter 104, has received the sanction of the Governor in Council and is published for general information:—

In cases sent to Magistrates, in order that the confessions of accused persons may be recorded under Section 164 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, the Magistrates should invariably satisfy themselves that the confessions are voluntary by all means in their power, including the examination of the bodies of the accused whenever feasible and the accused persons consent to such examination. The record of confessions should distinctly show whether bodily examination has been made or not and, if not made, whether the omission was due to reluctance on the part of the accused. In the event of such examination revealing *prima facie* grounds for suspecting violence, the Magistrates should have such accused persons examined by a medical officer.

SIR GEORGE LUCK'S party has just returned from the Nepal jungles, having had a most successful shoot. The other guns were Sir Bindon Blood, Colonel Ellis, R. E., and Captain Cook, A.D.C., while Major Pennell A.D.C., and Captain Bald, 15th Hussars, were with the camp at different times. The spoil consisted of 14 tigers and 3 leopards, besides deer, and good bags of quail were made at off times. Of the 14 tigers, eight were males, and the smallest measured 9' 2"; all the tigresses too were good specimens. The arrangements were in the hands of Colonel Ellis, who was assisted by that good sportsman Khan Bahadur Bala Khan of Sherpur, Philibhit, and every thing went without a hitch.

## AUTOMATIC RECRUITING.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I see you call attention to a letter which appeared in the "Standard" of the 24th March last, on the subject of recruiting the Home Army and Civil Service. I write not with the view of advocating the introduction of such a hard and fast rule as proposed therein. It would not be suitable to, or feasible or desirable in India. But it seems to me that some of the political and other advantages derivable by establishing the principle, that service in the Native Army is a recognised and legitimate channel by which a limited number of qualified Native Commissioned Officers of the Indian Army could be nominated to such civil gazetted appointments as are now held by Natives of India. No reasonable objection could be raised to such a system, since under the existing regulations and practice a large number of European military officers (I.S.C.) are at present in civil employment, and hold, or have held every kind of post ordinarily reserved for Europeans of the Indian Civil Service. In these circumstances why should Subhedar Elahibux and Jemedar Gunput, if qualified by examination and after a fixed number of years of military service, be debarred from obtaining the position, pay and prospects of a Deputy Collector, Mamlatdar, or other lucrative posts, open to his brethren of the Native Civil Services.

The "jo-hokum" style of Native officers has disappeared. Their successors are mostly as well instructed in their own languages as are Native civil officials, and many of them already speak and write English fluently and correctly and soon all will necessarily have to possess considerable educational attainments, as the advancement of military science and regiments compel the intelligent leading and direction of men in the field—duties which under the present conditions of warfare will often fall on the Native officer alone, since it may be safely predicted that in the next big war, the few European officers with Native regiments will be picked off in action. In order to obtain a supply of men capable of performing the duties of a company leader as well as to induce the desirable fighting classes to enlist it is imperatively necessary to attract men of the right stamp to the Native Army. And the prospects held out to men of future civil employment would do much to attain that end. At present our clerical establishments are almost entirely drawn from one caste and under the existing regime, the only one competent to efficiently execute those duties, but is it not a political danger to entrust any one caste to the practical exclusion of all others, and moreover is it fair to do so, and why should all not be given an equal chance of advancement. It cannot be a good policy to debar the Native who follows the noble and honoured profession of arms from holding office as lucrative and as important in status as that open to Natives in other branches of the public service. The disparity between the pay and rewards obtainable in the Military and Civil Departments must cause discontent; moreover now that the Native officer is required to be an educated man it will be no longer possible or even expedient to maintain the distinction and difference in status, pay and prospects between him and his civilian brother. Financial considerations prevent the increase of the pay of the Native Army and on military grounds it is impossible to place Natives, however brave or capable, in positions where they might be called upon to command Europeans in the field. It is, therefore, desirable to have some means of rewarding merit, and to do it in the manner suggested would undoubtedly be very popular in every village as it would be a step in the direction of placing the retired Native officer in a position of equality with a class, socially his peer, but who impudently regard him as their inferior. Once let it be understood that a Native soldier might obtain the position of a mamlatdar the Army will obtain a social importance which will enable men of good position to enter its ranks.

There are many other reasons for supporting this suggestion and I hope in another letter to bring them to the notice of your readers.—Yours, &c.,

LARAGH.

## SPORT IN ENGLAND.

### THE GREAT METROPOLITAN.

THE Great Metropolitan Stakes (handicap) of 1,000 sovs. by subscription of 3 sovs. each, the only forfeit if declared by Tuesday, January 30, 10 sovs. if left in after that date, or 15 sovs. for starters; for three-year-olds and upwards; winners of any race value 200 sovs. after the publication of the weights (January 25, at noon) 5lbs., of two races or one value 500 sovs. 10 lbs. extra; the second to receive 50 sovs. out of the stakes; lowest weight not less than 6st. About two miles and a quarter to start at the Winning Chair. (40 subs).

Lord Penrhyn's b c King's Messenger, by King Monmouth—Swiftsure, 5yrs, 8st 8lbs M Cannon ..... 1
Mr J E Macdonald's ch c Rennslaer, by Hayden Edwards—The Bell, 6yrs, 8st 11lb, Loates ..... 2
Mr C A Brown's ch h Roughside, by Hagioscope—Disruption, aged, 7st 10lbs. K Cannon ..... 3

(Winner trained by Cole.)

Betting: 8 to 1 against King's Messenger.

Won by three-quarters of a length; fifteen lengths between second and third.

### THE CITY AND SUBURBAN.

The City and Suburban Handicap of 2,000 sovs, for three-year-olds and upwards, by subscription of 3 sovs, each, the only forfeit if declared, 10 sovs if left in after that date, or 25 sovs for starters; the second to receive 200 sovs, and third 100 sovs out of the race; winners of any race after January 25, at noon, 5lb, of two races or one value 500 sovs 10lb extra; lowest not less than 6st. About one mile and a quarter. (61 subs., 15 of whom declared.)—Closed January 2 1900.

Mr J G Clarke's b aus g the Grafter, by Gozo—Industry, aged, 8st 7lbs M Cannon ..... 1
Mr J A Miller's b c Innocence, by Simonian—La Vierge, 4 yrs, 8st 2lbs Halsey ..... 2
Mr Norman's b c Goblet, by Greyleg—Kissing Cup, 3yrs, 7st 8lbs ..... Loates 3
Lord Ellesmere's b c Pheon, by Hampton—Pantinia, 5yrs, 8st ..... 0
Mr Jersey's b aus m Muluma by Malua—Madcap, aged 8st 11lbs ..... 0
Mr Russel's b c Stage Villain, by Buccaneer—Mary Anderson, 4 yrs, 9st 3lbs ..... 0
Mr G Paget's b h Swiftmas, Candlemas—Nell Swift, 5yrs, 8st 4lbs ..... 0
Lord William Beresford's br c Dominie II, by Sensation—Dolores, 4yrs, 8st 2lbs ..... 0
Mr Arthur James' b f Fascination, by Royal Hampton—Charm, 4yrs, 7st 13lbs ..... 0
Mr J Musker's ch c Downham, by Orion—Mods, 3yrs, 6st 12lbs ..... 0
Mr S B Joel's ch c Sly Fox, by Silver Fox Asteria, 5yrs, 7st 7lbs ..... 0
Mr W M G Singer's b c Hearwood, by Glenwood—Hear Hear, 4yrs, 7st 1lbs ..... 0
Mr W B Cloete's b f Strike A Light, by Donvan—Fuse, 4yrs, 7st 6lbs ..... 0
Mr H Oxenham's b aus h Syerla, by Gozo—Cerise Blue 6yrs 7st 6lbs ..... 0
Mr A Henderson's ch f Gold Wife, by Surefoot—Brose, 3yrs, 6st 7lbs ..... 0
Mr Elliot Galer's br c Beautiwick, by Childwick—Lady Brassey, 4yrs, 6st 12lbs ..... 0
Mr A Stedall's b c First Principle, by Freemason—Glenara, 3yrs 6st 4lbs ..... 0
Mr J W Larnach's b c Simonwood, by St Simon—Daisy Chain, 3yrs 6st 8lbs ..... 0
Mr Collingwood's ch f Gold Jug, by Juggler—Goldcrest, 3yrs 6st 8lbs ..... 0

(Winner trained by Brewer.)

Betting: 7 to 1 against The Grafter and Innocence, 25 to 1 Goblet.

Won by three-quarters of a length; two lengths between second and third.—*Asian.*

## WORKING HOURS OF MILL-HANDS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have read with much interest the speech as reported in your issue of yesterday, of Sir George Cotton at the annual meeting of the Bombay Millowners' Association, and feel sure that his remarks regarding the shortening of working hours will raise a hope in the breasts of many that the poor millhands are at last to be treated as human beings and not machines.

I understand that the majority of mill-owners are averse to reducing the working period of a day to ten or eleven hours as proposed by Sir George Cotton, but it appeared to me that the remedy is very simple. Why should not those mill-owners who are in favour of the proposal appeal to Government to legislate in the matter? Such a measure would have the hearty support of all those who have not hearts of stone.—Yours, &c.,

R. H. F.

Bombay, May 3.

## NOTES FROM AURANGABAD.

THE FAMINE AND RELIEF WORKS.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

AURANGABAD, MAY 2.

FOR years past, the Military Authorities had through the Resident at Hyderabad, urged upon H. H. the Nizam's Government the desirability of having a better, purer and less precarious water-supply for the Cantonment, than what was obtainable from the river. After a great deal of waste of red tape and good paper, the matter was at last taken up in right earnest, and carried out, energetically and skilfully, by Mr. W. Marrett, late Divisional Engineer, and we are now blest with a pure and wholesome supply from a village, called Wohur, six miles distant from here. The main reservoir is in the very bed of the river Kaum, which separates the City from the Cantonment, while the filter-beds are between the Edgah and the Roman Catholic Chapel, just fringing on the station limits, whence the supply is conveyed by cast-iron pipes to the bazaar and its suburbs, the regimental and battery lines and the officers' bungalows. Owing to the elevation of the lancers lines, it has not been found practicable to supply the full quantity there. On account of insufficient rainfall last year the supply has fallen very short, and only a minimum is being doled out morning and evening for two hours at a time. Consequently there is a great rush at every pump and free fights not infrequently result among the women for "first right." Almost all the well-to-do traders and bunniahs have private connections to their own houses, but owing to the scantiness of the flow, it does not reach their taps, and hence there is great heart-burning and gnashing of teeth, and they naturally argue that they should be exempted from the water-tax since they are not deriving any benefit from the works. Many disused wells, in and around the Cantonment, have been cleaned and deepened with little or no good result. The want is becoming more acute daily, and how this month is to be tided over is the great problem of the hour. No wonder then that the advent of the coming monsoon is being looked forward to with more than ordinary interests; but so great is the tension and impatience that it looks as if it were waiting for the millennium. The local spinning and weaving mill is also suffering from the drought, there being hardly sufficient water to work it. As a stop-gap, scores of bhistees and water-carts are being employed to supply the deficiency. The operatives work only nine hours, instead of twelve, viz., from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m., and are only paid three-quarter day's wages. But as needs must when the elderly gentleman driver, the poor people have to bear their losses with equanimity since half a loaf is better than no bread, and placidly plod on at their drudgery. Had such a measure not been adopted, however, some seven or eight hundred workmen would have been thrown out of employment, and this would not, by any means, have conduced to the decrease of crime in the shape of robberies and dacoities if not something worse. The unfortunate dhobies are having a very hard time of it in meeting the demands of their clientele. They have to go great distances for water and a most distressing catastrophe occurred to four females of this unfortunate class the other day. They had gone to a *dhow* or pool, near Daulatabad to wash clothes, but it is not known precisely how they came by their untimely deaths. The incessant cries of a baby attracted the attention of a shepherd and on his reaching the spot he descried two dead bodies floating on the surface, when he raised an alarm which brought the other dhobies who were washing some distance off from the spot. On dragging the pool the other two bodies were recovered. The whole four were buried on the banks of the stream. The elucidation of the sad accident is shrouded in mystery and is likely to remain so for ever.

Famine has been rife here for months past and the half-starved poor from the surrounding stricken villages flock in shoals to beg and are proving a veritable nuisance. The local authorities are, however, trying their level best to mitigate their sufferings by opening up relief works and establishing poor-houses. Mr. A. J. Dunlop, Famine Commissioner, H.H. the Nizam's Government, has tentatively established his head-quarters here, and with his accustomed energy has opened up relief works all over the district. His main policy is to utilise all available labour in completing the feeder roads to the new railway. With this object in view he has now large gangs at work at Poolmary on the Ajunta Road, three on the Pyton Road, viz.—at Nakatharwady, Giveroy and Pyton—Gangspur on the Railway feeder line to Lassura, Dhygaon on the Aurangabad-Ahmednagar Road; Jalna, Umbad, Kalsar Tank at Roza (Ellora Caves), Kala Chabootra, Railway Station, etc.

Some thousands of coolies had gone towards Buldana in search of work, but Mr. Dunlop had them all brought back, and has found occupation for them in the Moglai. Other projects are also maturing. The coolies are all paid minimum wages of seven dubs (Halli Sicca currency) or a pound of jowari or coarse Rangoon rice, to all male and female adults, five dubs to children and four dubs to dependents, so that, there is no incentive to work hard, since activity is not rewarded. The works are all carried out departmentally, or in other words, there are no go-betweens in the shape of contractors between the employers and the employed, which is a great redeeming point. With empty stomachs and ill-cooked food, without condiments, it is not to be wondered at that cholera has overtaken almost every gang in a more or less virulent form. The medical arrangements are not exactly what they should be, but Mr. Dunlop is endeavouring to meet this deficiency by appointing doctors

amount to over a lakh and half of rupees. They deserve kudos and the afflicted poor are grateful to them.

Much activity is being displayed by the Roman Catholic Mission here. It has managed to establish a branch at a village, called Gangurgaon, in the Bijapur Taluka of this District, near Yeola, where it has built a large and commodious chapel, and schools in the surrounding villages where religious instruction is imparted and Marathi taught. In a very short time, more than two thousand persons, adults and minors, have been converted mainly to the untiring exertions of the Rev. Father M. Thomas, who has now been transferred to Nagpur, his successor being the Rev. Father Jacquier. Another branch is now being started at Pyton, where seven schools have been opened in the surrounding villages. This concern is under the direction and management of the Rev. Father Raymond, the local resident chapiain here. There was an old dilapidated chapel in the city named after St. Francis de Xavier, which has been thoroughly renovated and made habitable. A few nuns are expected here in a day or two ostensibly for change of air, but in reality to see their way to open a school. Father Raymond has removed to the City Chapel. It is in course of contemplation to build a large school at Aurangabad eventually should it prove advisable to do so.

Contemporaneously with this activity there are also signs of energy in the C. M. S. community. After an unprecedented residence of over twenty-nine years, the Rev. Ruttonjee Nowrojee, C. M. S., has retired on pension, and he has gone to Panchgani to enjoy his *otium cum dignitate*. He has been succeeded by the Rev. C. W. Whiteside, C. M. S. A boarding school has been established, and, on the whole the mission is in a fairly flourishing condition. Mr. Whiteside also performs the duties of Chaplain to the Church of England community. Mr. Ruttonjee's departure marked a notable change in the annals of crime here.

Robberies had become so ripe and daring that scarcely a night passed without one or more burglaries being perpetrated. An attempt was made in Mr. Ruttonjee's house in which four sepoys of the 3rd Infantry, H. C., were concerned. After remaining in durance vile for over seven months under trial they were eventually convicted and sentenced to a month's rigorous imprisonment. After completion of their sentence they were ignominiously dismissed the service along with seven others of their confreres by Colonel D. W. Purdon, the Officer Commanding the Regiment, who is at present also acting as Station Commandant in the room of Colonel J. W. B. Meade on two months' priuilege leave. Since then the Cantonment is enjoying immunity from the depredations of these light-fingered gentry.

The new railway which has been opened for goods and passenger traffic from Manmad to Sailu is doing very well. It has now been opened for goods as far as Parbhani, and it is expected that passengers will also be allowed shortly, while it has conferred an incalculable boon on the public in general. It has brought bitter fruit to Messrs. Nusserwanjee and Sons who have lost their subsidy for carrying mails from Nandgaon to Jalna which they had done for nearly fifteen years. Feeder roads are being constructed from every important trade centre, and when these are completed it will prove a very good paying concern. The advent of the iron horse has put into the shade the great military trunk roads of Nandgaon, Ahmednagar and Jalna, which are now used by only a few stray pedestrians.

The weather is terribly hot just now and dust-storms serve only to increase our discomforts.

## AHMEDABAD NEWS.

OUR correspondent, writing from Ahmedabad, on May 2, says:—During the week ending the 26th April 569 deaths occurred in the city as against 609 deaths, which were recorded during the previous week, but of these 210 occurred among the outsiders who have come to reside in the town and the rest belonged to the city. Fever caused 199 deaths and starvation 145. 83 births have been registered during the same week. The health of the city has become very precarious, owing to the sudden break-out of cholera and small-pox here. Up to yesterday, 40 cases of cholera have been recorded by the Municipality, out of which more than 50 par cent. has proved fatal. Jamalpore, Faridpore, Shahpore and Khadia are said to be the affected localities, and the first four cases that occurred at Jamalpora and proved fatal, have been imported from Dakore. Dakore, where hundreds of Guzerati Hindus gather for worship during the full-moon day every month, is closed to the pilgrims, owing to the severe outbreak of cholera there. One of the wells on the Chandola water-works has been pronounced unfit by the medical authorities, as its water has been found impotable on chemical analysis. The municipal authorities have resolved on sanitary grounds that the dead bodies of poor people should be cremated hereafter, instead of being buried. It is found out that dead bodies buried near the river-side have been dragged out by dogs and jackals at night-time.

Last week, Mr. Gibb, the Collector, visited the poor-house at Sarangpore, and was much pleased with the excellent management done by Messrs. Benjamin, Talati and Mehta. Mr. Gibb suggested the necessity of search parties being organised, in order to find out the sick persons lying on the road. The suggestion was, of course, taken up by the supervisors of the house, for the maintenance of which Rs. 2,000 have been given from the Famine Fund by the Collector.

Sometime ago 14 dacoits were apprehended at Malia, in Kathiawar; and others, making a total of 30, were arrested from other villages of the same province, who have escaped to those places, after committing depredations in the town of Dholera. A large amount of booty, taken way by the raiders, was also brought here by Mr. Lambart and his subordinates who had gone to chase the offenders. They await their trial before Mr. Pranlal Mathuradas, the First Class Magistrate of Ahmedabad.

The untimely and sad death of Mr. Manibhai Premabhai has cast a gloom over the whole of the city. It occurred on Monday last, at 1 p.m. Immediately the melancholy event was made known, all the public offices were closed, out of respect to the memory of the deceased. The deceased was an under-graduate of the Bombay University and an ex-student of the Gujerat College. Mr. Manibhai was known as the Nagarsheth of the Hindu community here, though he had an elder brother Mr. Mayabhai living. As Mr. Manibhai used to take a very intelligent part in matters of public importance, he was naturally the leader of his own community. The deceased was only 36 years old, and properly speaking he was cut off by the ruthless hand of death, whilst in the midst of a very useful career as the President of the local Municipality, to which he was nominated by Government, on the demise of the late Mr. Ranchoredal Chotalal. Before that he was always elected the vice-president of the Municipality, for which useful work he was given a certificate of merit by Government at the time of the Jubilee of H. M. the Queen-Empress. The deceased was a thorough gentleman in manners and conduct, for which reason he was eminently qualified to hold the post to which he had been selected by Government. As the head of the Municipality he gained the confidence and the respect of the people as well as the Government, and if the cruel hand of death have spared him, he would have attained very high honours from the Government. During the time of the famine the deceased worked very hard and tried, by his own purse, to alleviate the misery of the helpless people that flocked into the city from the surrounding districts. It is said that hard work had prostrated him with fever, which subsequently brought on small-pox. The deceased was ailing with small-pox for two days and died on Monday, at 1 p.m. In the death of Mr. Manibhai Ahmedabad has lost a trusted and true citizen and the Government a very loyal subject. During the time of the late strike of the shop-keepers here, who were incensed at the slaughter of the innocent cattle, Mr. Manibhai rendered very great service to the people and the Government alike.

THE total number of deaths registered in Urban Calcutta during the week ending 7th April was 1,012, against 1,134 and 1,189 in the two preceding weeks, and higher than the corresponding week of last year by 509. There were 75 deaths from cholera, against 64 and 56 in the two preceding weeks; the number is lower than the average of the past quinquennium by 3. There were 625 deaths from plague, against 797 and 786 in the two preceding weeks. There were 54 deaths from small-pox during the week, against 38 in the previous week. There were two deaths from tetanus against two in the previous week. The mortality from fevers and bowel-complaints amounted to 67 and 60 respectively, against 51 and 64 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 1130 per mille per annum, against 46·6, the mean of the last five years.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round-air-tight tins of 50, from "ARMY and NAVY Co.'s STORES," Bombay.

## THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

| Wards. | Plague. Attacks. | Deaths. | Deaths from all Causes. |
|---|---|---|---|
| A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade | 3 | 2 | 13 |
| B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri | 10 | 10 | 60 |
| C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Khumbharwada | 17 | 6 | 43 |
| D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi | 2 | 3 | 20 |
| E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada | 13 | 6 | 62 |
| F Parel, Sewri and Sion | 0 | 6 | 27 |
| G Mahim and Worli | 8 | 5 | 23 |
| Water Division | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Non-Resident and unknown | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Hospitals | 0 | 20 | 32 |
| Total | 53 | 58 | 280 |
| Total plague deaths to date | 73,660 | 62,890 | |
| Same date last year | 46 | 57 | 167 |
| Small-pox | 5 | 11 | |
| Cholera | 1 | 1 | |

### BANDRA.

There were 7 cases and 8 deaths from plague reported within the limits of the Bandora Municipality on the 2nd instant.

## PLAGUE PREVENTIVE OPERATIONS.

THE following summary of Plague Operations during the week ending the 28th April, 1900, is published in the "Government Gazette":—

The total number of cases and deaths in the Presidency, including the Native States, fell to 1,894 and 1,579, being a decrease of 338 and 236 compared with the figures of the previous week.

Plague increased in Aden. Outside Bombay City the worst infected places were Karachi, Mandvi and Bandra. At Karachi the number of cases slightly decreased. In the Thana District out of the total of 115 and 100, Bandra alone contributed 60 cases and 54 deaths.

The plague decreased in the following Districts and States:—

Cutch, Janjira, Kolhapur, and Southern Maratha Country, Kathiawar, Belgaum, Surat, Dharwar and Ratnagiri. A change for the better is noticeable at Mandvi in the Cutch State, where the total number of cases and deaths fell to nearly half. There was no appreciable change in the rest of the infected districts.

The total number of infected places in the Presidency, including Native States, fell to 49, being a decrease of 13 compared with the figures for the previous week.

During the week the following place was infected for the first time: Khatav (in Sangli State).

The following were re-infected:

Andheri and Santa Cruz (in Thana District), Cheul (in Kolaba District), and Pakhadi (in Ahmednagar District).

Only imported cases were returned from Hyderabad (Sind) and Savantvadi.

The total mortality of the following uninfected places was higher than the average:

| | Total Mortality. | Average. |
|---|---|---|
| Ahmedabad | 639 | 148 |
| Broach | 125 | 29 |
| Surat | 139* | 89·4 |
| Nasik | 98 | 22·6 |
| Ankleshvar | 95 | 9·3 |
| Barsi | 62 | 17 |
| Anand | 31 | 2 |
| Sanguinner | 24 | 7·33 |
| Bijapur | 18 | 9 |
| Ratnagiri | 17 | 3·3 |
| Kopergaon | 17 | 2·3 |

* The excess has been accounted for.

The total mortality of the following infected places was also higher than the average, after deducting the plague deaths:—

| | Total mortality. | Average mortality. | Plague deaths. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Karachi City | 595 | 63 | 398 |
| Poona City | 124 | 61 | 1 |
| Bandra | 90 | 8·3 | 55 |
| Sholapur | 98 | 36 | 9 |
| Kurla | 47 | 5 | 20 |
| Mundra | 40 | 5 | 28 |
| Pandharpur | 43 | 17 | 1 |
| Shriwardhan | 30 | 3 | 25 |

At Bandra and Kurla, in spite of the severity of the outbreak, inoculation is apparently not taken advantage of.

The Political Agent at Janjira has been asked to report what steps were taken to inspect the passengers leaving Janjira by sea and to prevent the spread of the disease.

The following places in the Dharwar District were declared uninfected:—

1 Dharwar, 2 Hubli, 3 Navalgund, 4 Gadag, 5 Hungal, 6 Karajgi, 7 Kod, and 8 Ron: and there is a satisfactory decline in plague throughout the Southern Maratha Country.

The following is a summary of Plague Operations in Bombay City during the week ending the 14th April:—

The total mortality as registered at the cemeteries fell to 2,274 being a decrease of 140 compared with the figures for the week previous. 88 deaths were not traceable in the City. Including cases treated as suspicious there were 1,045 plague deaths and 140 from small-pox and measles, leaving 1 083 due to ordinary causes against an average death-rate of 599. There was one case of plague amongst domiciled Europeans during the week. The Fort North, Mahim and Worli Sections showed a slight increase in the death-rate; while in Middle and Lower Colaba, Dhobi Talav, Khara Talav, Kumbharvada, Mazagaon, Tarvadi, Byculla, Parel and Sion Sections there was a slight decrease. The population of the city was about 667,000. The total number of inoculations performed in the City up to the end of the week under report was 184,335.

The figures for plague attacks, deaths, and total mortality are compared below.

| Period | Plague Attacks.* | Plague Deaths.* | Total Mortality. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Week ending 15th April 1899 | 703 | 590 | 1618 |
| Do 24th March 1900 | 896 | 679 | 2448 |
| Do 31st March 1900 | 873 | 672 | 2470 |
| Do 7th April 1900 | 902 | 697 | 2414 |
| Do 14th April 1900 | 786 | 611 | 2274 |

* Suspicious attacks and deaths are not included.

The admissions to Hospitals and Camps are shown in the following statement. 638 plague cases were under treatment at the beginning of the week. 416 were admitted during the week. Recoveries and deaths were 117 and 324 respectively.

RAILWAY INSPECTION.

The following summary of results of Railway Medical Inspection, Bombay Presidency, for the week ending the 20th April, is published:—

During the week 26 plague cases were detected. 10 having been actually suffering when removed from trains and 16 having developed plague within short periods after removal; 15 of the above were detected at Kalyan, 3 from Kurla and 12 from Bombay; 8 at Palghar, 1 from Andheri, 1 from Bandra and 6 from Bombay; 1 at Anand from Bombay; and 2 at Poona from Bombay. 527 passengers in all were detained for observation; 6,629 subjected to the clinical thermometer test and 7,376 disinfected as follows, viz., at Anand 969, at Kalyan 7, at Bhusaval 1,027, at Dhond 546, at Hubli 462, at Bagalkot 179, at Poona 3,524, at Dahad 35 and at Manmad 27. In all 1,079 plague cases have been detected up to the end of the week under the revised system, 674 of these have died, 350 have recovered, 10 have been transferred and 39 remained under treatment.

SEA INSPECTION.

The following summary of results of Sea Inspection at Bombay for the week ending the 20th April 1900 is published for information:—

During the week, 1,968 out-going vessels, including native sailing craft, with 28,803 crew and passengers were inspected. 582 persons were rejected. The clothing, bedding and boxes of 935 outward bound persons were disinfected. At the inspection of out-going crew and passengers 75 cases of small-pox which were still in the infective stage were detected and sent back into the city.

Among the cases rejected and removed to the Port Health Camp from outward inspections, 2 developed plague, 1 small-pox and 1 measles. During the week 2 cases of plague, 76 of small-pox and 2 of measles were detected from outward inspection and on board vessels lying in the harbour.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round-air-tight tins of 50 from "ARMY and NAVY Co.'s STORES," Bombay.

## BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

THE following are excerpts from the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, held on the 24th April:—

Read letter from Mr. J. L. Symons, dated 21st April 1900, applying for six months' leave of absence from the meetings of the Board as he is leaving for England on that day.

Resolution.—Sanctioned. The Chamber of Commerce should be informed and requested to elect a trustee to act during the absence of Mr. Symons on leave.

Read letter from Messrs. Mackinnon, Mackenzie & Co., Agents, B. I. S. N. Co., Ld, dated 16th April 1900, forwarding a list of steamers fixed to load in Rangoon in the latter half of May and during June next with about 90,000 tons of rice, pointing out that the amount of space in the Docks as well as on the Bunders is at present inadequate for the large imports, and that in the rains unless something is done at once the block will be very serious and enquiring what arrangements are being made by the Port Trust to enable the rice trade to be carried on without serious delays during the monsoon months.

Submitted report from the Docks superintendent dated 20th April 1900.

Read letters from the engineer, dated 20th and 23rd April 1900, submitting the following estimate of the probable cost of providing 5 temporary sheds at the Docks for the storage of rice during the monsoon months:—

| | | Net Cost | Materials | Total | Available area |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Rs | Rs | Rs | sq. feet. |
| a | Shed between E & F Sheds | 4184 | 3937 | 8121 | 25440 |
| b | Do east of G Shed | 2844 | 6411 | 9255 | 9600 |
| c | Do south of C do | 5060 | 11700 | 16760 | 172·0 |
| d | Do west of B do | 3261 | 7701 | 10965 | 115 0 |
| e | Do east of No 10 do | 2630 | 6801 | 9431 | 9153 |
| | Total | 17979 | 36553 | 54532 | 72993 |

saying that the prices include the taking down and removal of the sheds, and that in all cases where possible new materials will be used which could again be utilised in the construction of the upper floor of No. 1 shed and on such other works, adding that these five additional sheds would hold about 200,000 bags of rice if stacked closely and 17 feet high.

Resolution.—Owing to the probable continuance of the large import of grain for use in the districts affected by famine the trustees are pleased to authorise and sanction the immediate construction of four temporary sheds in the Prince's and Victoria Docks, viz:—

| | Net cost | Materials. | Total. | Available. Area. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs | Sq. feet |
| (a) Shed between E. & F. sheds | 4,184 | 3.937 | 8,121 | 25,440 |
| (b) Shed east of G. shed | 2,841 | 6,411 | 9,255 | 9,600 |
| (d) Shed west of B. | 3,261 | 7,701 | 10,165 | 11,5 0 |
| (e) Shed east of No. 10 shed | 2,630 | 6,801 | 9,431 | 9,153 |
| Total | 12,919 | 24,853 | 37,772 | 55,713 |

Of the total expenditure Rs. 37,772 requiring sanction, the amount required for materials Rs. 24,853, which will ultimately be utilized on other works debitable to "Capital," &c., may for the present be debited to "Suspense Account," and the estimated net expenditure, or Rs. 12,919 should be debited at once to the Revenue Account of the current year's Budget under Item 24, "Contingent Works," Prince's and Victoria Docks, the provision under which should be supplemented by a transfer of Rs. 4,000 from Item 39, Contingent Works, Bunders.

The 5th shed (c) referred to should also be undertaken, and proposals to meet the cost should be submitted.

Submitted Trustees' Resolution dated 27th March 1900, fixing special rates for the storage and shipment of mineral ores at the Docks and Bunders.

Submitted demi-official note from Mr. R. A. Willis, dated 29th March 1900, enquiring what charges shall be levied on consignments of mineral ores for the use of Railway sidings at the Docks and Bunders.

Resolution.—the rates on the mineral ores referred to in Trustees' Resolution, No. 96, dated 27th March 1900, for the use of Railway sidings to, or, in the Docks, shall be fixed at three annas and on the Bunders at two annas per ton, subject to the approval of Government.

Read letter from the Traffic Manager, dated 18th April 1900, submitting for consideration an application for a lease for 50 years of a plot of land, measuring 344 4-9 square yards, situate at Mody Bay for the purpose of erecting a building to be used as a godown and a dwelling house at the rates of rent fixed by the Trustees, viz.:—Re. 1 per square yard per annum for the first 10 years; Rs. 1½ per square yard per annum for the next 10 years; Rs. 2 per square yard per annum for the remaining 30 years; and recommending that the lease applied for be granted.

Resolution.—Before the Board can definitely consider this application it is desirable that the plans and specification of the proposed building should be submitted for approval. The applicants should understand that no period of renewal will be allowed, and any buildings erected on the site will revert to and become the property of the Trustees at the expiry of the period of the lease. According to the Trustees' rules no free occupation during the building period is allowed for buildings costing less than Rs. 15,000, rent would, therefore, begin from the date on which the land is made over. The terms of the lease will otherwise be generally in accordance with those of the new form of Mody Bay lease sanctioned under Trustees' Resolution, No. 103, dated 3rd April 1900.

The following were amongst the papers laid on the table:—

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

| | For week ending 20th April 1900. | Total from 1st to 20th April 1900. | For week ending 20th April 1899. | Total from 1st to 20th April 1899. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Vessels piloted into harbour | 22 | 73 | 23 | 67 |
| Vessels piloted out of harbour | 27 | 65 | 23 | 60 |
| Vessels transported | 11 | 28 | 15 | 41 |
| Vessels attended to | 3 | 8 | 1 | 4 |
| Vessels warped | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 |

## THANA NEWS.

OUR local correspondent, writing on Wednesday, says:—Mr. Raghunath Shivram Tipnis, B.A., LL.B., Acting Sessions Judge of Thana, arrived here on Saturday, and received charge of his office yesterday. It is generally believed here that Mr. Mohsin Badrudin Tyabji, I.C.S., will be re-appointed as Sessions Judge of Thana shortly. Mr. Ramchandra Dhondev Dalvi has been appointed a nominated member of the Kelvi Mahim Municipality in the Thana District.

The annual examination of the Local Board School at Virar, in Bassein Taluka of this district, took place on Thursday last. Mr. Framji Rustomji Desai, Conservator of Forest Northern Circle, Rajari Galvankar, and member of School Committee and several other well-to-do persons of the surrounding gaons were present. The Committee was very much pleased with the progress the boys had made under Mr. Pandarinath Vishnoo, school-master, who takes a keen interest in the children. Mr. Desai, I.F.S., made a suitable speech on the occasion, and distributed sweetmeat to the children.

Saturday afternoon on their return journey to the railway station from Gaimook near Ghore-Bunder, Messrs. Symons and Ratansi Moolji and several other philanthropic gentlemen of Bombay visited the Famine Relief Works at Pokharan in Thana, and distributed dhotars, loogdas, bodices and other wearing apparel to the famine-stricken people employed there in excavating the Municipal tank. The Collector of the District, the Civil Officers, Sub-Engineers and Mamlatdar of the Taluka were present on the occasion.

The accused Ananta Tucaram Lingayat who broke the stand-pipe or fire-plug in February last, was not found here on Thursday, his case was, therefore, adjourned until to-morrow. Ananta and a Mussalman have been charged under the provisions of Sections 186 and 423 of the I. P. Code by the Thana Municipality.

Dead rats were found in one of the rooms of the office of Huzur Deputy Collector and First Class Magistrate of Thana last week. The room was vacated at once and disinfected.

Eight births (four males and four females) and twenty-five deaths (including three deaths from plague) were registered in the town of Thana during the past week. Six deaths from plague occurred at Cooria during the week. Plague has made its appearance at Trombay and Varsova, in Salsette (Thana) Taluka last week.

A rabid dog was found straying about the Mamlatdar's Kutchery on the Station Road here on Saturday last. It was immediately shot by a policeman on duty.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

FOR health, beauty, and luxury, use the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, which, Lady Constance Howard writes, is "pleasant to use, and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Countess Clanwilliam, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning. When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round-air-tight tins of 50, from "ARMY and NAVY Co.'s STORES," Bombay.

## FAMINE CONDITIONS IN INDIA.

IN the debate on the Famine in the House of Commons on April 3rd, Sir M. M. Bhownaggree spoke in support of Sir Lewis MacIver's Amendment as follows:—

Sir Mancherjee Bhownaggree: I rise, Sir, to second the Amendment just proposed by my hon. friend the Member for West Edinburgh. I am gratified that the appalling calamity which has once again overtaken the poor ryots of India is made the subject of a debate in this House, although it is not likely that the motion in the form in which it is submitted for consideration, or the speeches made in support of it, will furnish much light and leading to those engaged in the administration of the country, and whose duty it is to devise methods for the prevention of future famines. Owing to the absence of a meeting at the Mansion House, and to the comparatively slender response made to the Famine Relief Fund opened by the Lord Mayor, the impression was gaining ground both here and in India that the British public was at present too much engrossed in the operations in South Africa to take sufficient note of the gigantic misfortune from which our Indian fellow-subjects were suffering. The expressions of genuine sympathy used in the course of this debate will go far to reassure the poor sufferers that the British nation was neither indifferent to their woes, nor oblivious to their wants, and I trust the discussion will serve to place before the public here such full information on those points as will arouse one of those generous responses which Englishmen are always ready to make to the piteous cry for relief from a calamity of such vast magnitude. The Amendment proposed by my hon. friend is well calculated to serve this purpose, and I have therefore no hesitation in seconding it. Every attempt made to protect India against the visitations of famine, by any means whatsoever, is entitled to the sympathetic and serious attention of this House; and for me, especially, it is a bounden duty to carefully study and support every endeavour to find out any as yet undiscovered causes which are calculated to suggest preventive measures against their recurrence. In doing so, however, one has to recollect that numerous inquiries by Committees and Commissions have already been made, embracing the whole scope of the causes of the famines as well as of measures for their prevention. Still, any new suggestions that might be offered would be worth considering, and therefore I have attentively listened to the eloquent speeches made in support of the motion. The only ground which the hon. Baronet who moved it could urge for a fresh inquiry was that the former practice of storing millet or other grain had been given up by the rayat, and that a thorough analysis of the causes of the abandonment of this practice on data supplied by inhabitants of villages would furnish information as to why the cultivator is powerless to resist the attacks of famine. I deny, Mr. Speaker, that that this is a sufficient argument for a fresh inquiry. A journal which is in the habit of reproducing faithfully the hon. Baronet's views, expounds his argument in these words—"Famine is universally deplored, but the possibility of a remedy depends on our knowledge of Indian poverty and its causes." If this is what is intended by the fresh inquiry, then I maintain there is no adequate case made out for the House to accept the motion. Inquires of a most searching and comprehensive nature, including this point, have been made over and over again, and the Library of this House is full of Reports dealing exhaustively with the whole subject of famines, their causes and their remedies, which it would take half a lifetime to read and to digest. It is often urged as a reason for a "village" inquiry, such as is suggested by the hon. Baronet, that the British administrator is not in touch with the masses of India, that the does not know their wants and wishes and habits, and that an inquiry by natives from natives is the only means of arriving at the elementary truth on these points. A reference to the Reports in the Library, comprising numerous statements and memoranda on these subjects both by Englishmen and Indians, official and non official, would prove that this is not the case. What could be more full, more descriptive of the economic condition and habits and necessities of the rayat, than the results embodied in the minutes and memoranda of men like, say, Sir James Peile, who, in the course of their long careers extending over thirty and forty years, had become intimately acquainted with the mode of life and circumstances of the rayats? Again, Mr. Speaker, the contributions to this vast subject by intelligent native gentlemen are not few. I hold in my hand a book entitled "Progress of the Madras, Presidency in the last forty years," by Dewan Bahdur Srinivasa, which is a very mine of information on the very subjects on which a fresh inquiry is sought. The author is a highly-educated native gentleman, who, having served for many years with distinction in our service, and again as Minister of a large native State, brings to his task the combined experience of British and native rule, and is capable of expressing opinions on almost every subject connected with such an inquiry. The present like many previous famines, unfortunately spreads over extensive areas in native States. Their enlightened rulers, such as the Chiefs of Baroda and Junagadh and Bhavnagar and other territories, are, with the help of their own intelligent officers, doing their very best to cope with the sufferings of the famine-stricken poor. In these States, at all events, if not within the British territory, any new inquiry on the lines now suggested by the hon. Baronet would very soon be instituted if it was felt that there was any new cause to discover or a new remedy to apply in order to prevent and combat the evil. But no such attempt is made, or even suggested. Nor is there any call made from any quarter or community in India, British or native, for a fresh inquiry. What is wanted is immediate action, not inquiry. It is admitted generally, and on both sides of the House it is often suggested, that an easy means to postpone action on ascertained or evident facts is to order a fresh inquiry. While the dilatory inquiry lasts, those whose duty it is to act find it convenient, in fact are called upon, to slacken their active and responsible functions in that connection. We have before us already all the large discussions relating to the causes and remedies of famines in their various bearings. There is the much-debated question of land assessments, the scarcely less controversial one of irrigation, and, more important than any, the question of the elementary, agricultural, and industrial education of the masses. All these await solution in actual practice in a greater or lesser degree. Especially with regard to the last-named, the educational question, there is a consensus of opinion which makes immediate activity possible. In looking over a good deal of the famine literature to which I have referred, I find numerous competent authorities, both English and Indian, advocating the spread of agricultural instruction and of the elementary education of the masses. They all strongly advocate the extension of industrial training.

It has been urged against me, since I first mooted in this House the question of industrial and technical education, that it had grown into a hobby with me. Be that as it may, the position, to my mind, is plain with regard to its bearing on the famine. In a country where 90 per cent. of its vast population is engaged in agricultural occupations and others subsidiary thereto, no wonder that the first touch of famine or even scarcity makes them helpless. When the land denies its sustenance, vast numbers of the people succumb. Is it not time some means were adopted to lighten this burden upon the soil? If we could withdraw even a small percentage of this population from entire dependence on agricultural occupation, and divert it to other pursuits we should on the one hand, lessen the pressure on the soil, and, on the other, enhance the power of the proportion so withdrawn to increase the wealth of the country by working at more profitable and less uncertain industries, and thus augmenting the purchasing capacity of the poorer classes. These are remedies which require not any further inquiry, but immediate action on the part of the administrators in India. In the face of these facts, to order some vague research to ascertain new causes of the famine would not only be a fruitless task, but imply a reflection, if not a reproach or censure, on our Viceroys and Governors and responsible officers, both European and native. It would be tantamount to telling them that they had, during the long period of our rule in India, failed to find out even those elementary causes of famines, and neglected to adopt the equally easy means of preventing them which, to the advocates of the motion, seem to lie on the surface. Surely the House will express no such opinion or accept the grave responsibility of pronouncing such a censure. What it has to do is to express approval of the manner in which the supreme and provincial Governments in India have tried to grapple with the calamity, and particularly to show its appreciation of the efforts of Lord Curzon to deal with the larger questions I have enumerated, especially that relating to industrial education. For these reasons, Mr. Speaker, I have consented to second the Amendment in preference to giving my support to the motion. As I stated at the commencement of my speech, I am glad that this discussion has taken place, as it will not only convey to the distressed people of India a message of hearty and ample sympathy from the English nation in their sore trial, but will impress on the latter the great extent of the suffering which awaits succour. I trust the Lord Mayor may yet see his way to convening a public meeting; and further, that her Majesty's Government will, on reconsideration, feel justified in appealing to this House to make an Imperial grant. There may be considerations against granting such a Vote. There might be the fear of creating a precedent. But the circumstances under which the House would be called upon to vote such a grant are exceptional, and this is not the time to minutely weigh such considerations in the face of so grave a disaster. All possible objections can be well guarded against by allowing it to be explicitly understood that the grant was an offer to India of British sympathy in a time of exceptional trouble, and any such vote need not form a precedent in future. If such a grant is proposed, I, for one, would heartily support it. I beg, Sir, to second the Amendment.

Amendment proposed—

"To leave out from the word 'That,' to the end of Question, in order to add the words 'this House, while deeply sympathising with its Indian fellow-subjects in the sufferings which plague and famine have inflicted upon them, is of opinion that it may safely be left to the Government of India to carry out any modification of the land tenure and industrial system which experience may have shown to be likely to mitigate the effects of famine and epidemic disease,"—(Sir Lewis MacIver.)

Question proposed, "That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the Question."

## BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, May 3.)

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Mr W Dolerel I C S to do duty as Political Agent Savanur vice Mr A L Cappel C I E I C S proceeding on leave or pending further orders.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Rao Bahadur Chunilal Manekial special first class Subordinate Judge under Act XVII of 1879 for the Poona and Satara Dists is granted privilege leave from the 14th to the 31st May 1900 both days inclusive.

Khan Saheb T N Sanjana Joint second class Subordinate Judge of Sholapur was in charge of the current duties of the first class Subordinate Judge's Court at Sholapur, in addition to his own, from the 26th Feb to the 27th March 1900, both days inclusive.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to confirm the following appointments made by the Hon the Chief Justice of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay vice Mr C A Turner retired:—Mr N C Macleod B A Barrister at Law to be Official Assignee Insolvent Debtors' Court; and Mr E Wilkin to be Asst Comnr for taking Accounts and Asst Taxing Master.

Mr A E Cumming City Magte Karachi held charge of the office of Cant Magte Karachi in addition to his own duties from the 27th February to the 17th March 1900 both days inclusive.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Khan Bahadur Framroz E Panthaki to act as City Magte Karachi with effect from the date of his assuming charge of the appointment pending further orders.

Mr Subrao Anant Chandavarkar Clerk of the Court of the second class Subordinate Judge's Court at Sirsi in the Kanara Dist was in charge of the current duties of that Court in addition to his own from the 4th Jan to the 5th Feb 1900 both days inclusive.

The Govr in Council is pleased under Sec 10 (2) of the Code of Criminal Procedure 1898 to appoint Mr S R Arthur I C S Personal Asst to the Collr and Magte of the first class in the district of Satara to be an additional Dist Magte in that district for a period of six months and to invest him with all the powers of a Dist Magte.

The following Subordinate Judges in the district of Satara are appointed under Sec 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure 1898 to be Magistrates of the first class in that district:—Rao Saheb Nandev Vithal Samant Subordinate Judge Rahimatpur and Khatav; Rao Saheb Pandurang Shridhar Pathak Subordinate Judge Tasgaon; and Rao Saheb Shridhar Narayan Sathaye, Subordinate Judge Vita and Dahivadi

With reference to Government Notification Revenue Dept No 2586 dated the 24th April 1900 Mr J K N Kabraji Asst Collr in the district of Khandesh is appointed under Sec 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure 1898 to be a Magte of the first class in that district.

The powers of a Magistrate of the first class conferred by Govt Notification No 262 dated the 11th Jan 1899 on Rao Saheb Shesagiri Ramchandra Koppikar Joint Subordinate Judge Dharwar and any other powers since conferred upon him under the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 in the district of Dharwar being no longer required are under Sec 41 of the Code withdrawn.

Rao Saheb Damodar Kacheshwar Dhodapkar Subordinate Judge Karjat in the district of Ahmednagar is appointed under Sec 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure 1898, to be a Magte of the first class in that district for the trial of cases occurring in the Karjat Taluka and thirty-nine villages of Shrigonda Taluka and is invested with additional powers specified

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to confirm the following appointments made by the Hon the Chief Justice of H M's High Court of Judicature at Bombay vice Mr E Wilkin appointed Asst Commissioner for taking Accounts and Asst Taxing Officer:—Mr K F Modi to be Deputy Registrar and Sealer of the High Court Appellate Side and Rao Saheb Vinayak Vithal Tilak to be Asst Registrar High Court Appellate Side and Supt of the High Court Press.

The Governor in Council is pleased under the provisions of Sec 3 (1) of the Mamlatdars' Courts Act 1876 to specially authorise Azam Murlidhar Babajirao Mahalkari potha Haloi in the district of Panch Mahals to exercise the powers of a Mamlatdar under the said Act.

Under Sec 37 of the Code of Criminal Procedure 1898 the Governor in Council is pleased to empower Mr C E Palmer I C S Asst Collr and Magte of the first class in the district of Satara to try in a summary way all the offences mentioned or referred to in Sec 260 of the same Code.

Under Sec 37 of the Code of Criminal Procedure 1898 the Governor in Council is pleased to empower Rao Saheb Naranbhai Lallubhai Desai Mamlatdar taluka Dohad and Magte of the first class in the district of Panch Mahals to try in a summary way all the offences mentioned or referred to in Sec 260 of the same Code.

The undermentioned Subordinate Judges in the district of Bijapur are appointed under Sec 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure 1898 to be Magistrates of the first class in that district:—Rao Saheb Raghunath Gangadhar Bhadbhade Subordinate Judge Bijapur; and Rao Saheb Vishnu Vasudev Phadke Subordinate Judge Bagalkot.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments as a temporary measure:—Mr W A Talbot on return to duty to be Divisional Forest Officer S D Kanara; and Mr W E Copleston on relief to be Divisional Forest Officer in charge of the Southern Circle Working Plans.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—Mr E Lawrence I C S to be a Member of the Civil and Military Examination Committee for the examination of candidates in Persian and Arabic vice Capt C G Nurse; and Capt W A Cuppage to be a Member of the Civil and Military Examination Committee for the examination of candidates in Urdu vice Capt C G Nurse.

Rao Bahadur Shrinivas Syamirao Kamlapurkar Native Asst to the Commissioner S D is allowed privilege leave of absence for thirty days.

Mr G F Keatinge I C S passed an examination in Marathi according to the Higher Standard on 3rd April 1900

Mr B H Calcraft-Keandy I C S passed an examination in Kanarese according to the Higher Standard on 3rd April 1900

Mr L C Swifte I C S passed an examination in Gujarati according to the Higher Standard on 3rd April 1900

The Hon Mr H J Parsons I C S, has been permitted to resign H M's Covenanted Civil Service on the Bombay Establ with effect from the 1st June 1900

Messrs M H W Hayward I C S and A C Robinson Divisional Forest Officer Working Plans

## FEMININE FACTS AND FANCIES.

TARTAN silk petticoats are the latest in underwear.

Yellow is expected to be a favourite colour this year. The shades in which it is now produced are very soft and refined.

Steel is the favourite trimming for toques and bonnets, and French milliners are using a network of steel and jet woven into a ribbon, which is raised in loops across the front of the toque or bonnet

The latest combination in furniture is the couch bath. On the top of the couch being removed, which can be done very easily, a regulation bath is disclosed with a water-tap at the pillow end of the couch.

We read that a shopping epidemic rages in Paris, which "affects women more violently than men." That is nothing out of the common. We know places not so far away as Paris where the disease is always raging.

A correspondent of a London journal, who watched the Queen closely during her passage through the streets of Dublin, was so struck with the pathos of her face that he wrote:—"I think it is the most pathetic face I have ever seen."

A Paris journalist states that embroidered cloths are among the features of the season's materials, in neutral shades relieved with white. The newest waist bands are composed of an Empire corset in kid, and have had so much success of late that they are expected to become very general this month.

The other day a woman in Norfolk took her child to church to be christened, and had it named Joubert. After the ceremony the clergyman asked the mother, her reason for giving the infant such a Christian name whereupon she replied, "Why, I thought how nice it would be to name him after one of our big English Generals."

It is said that this is to be a great season for buttons Fancy prices are given for antique buttons from old Georgian coats. Summer dresses will be much embellished by these costly fastenings and they are greatly in place on tea jackets, theatre jackets, and tea-gowns, and on what are called "picture gowns." Old paste buttons are very much prized.

A certain lady of position, who has somewhat pronounced socialistic opinions, has decreed that eight hours shall henceforth constitute a day's work for all servants employed in her household. She has classified and systematised the work so that each servant will labour only eight hours at a stretch, and these are divided up after the manner of watches on boardship.

A woman writer bewails the decay of politeness in women of the present day. One dreads to imagine, she says, what ordinary men and women will be like in twenty years' time. The "independent" woman, the "new woman" is certainly making life a trifle hard for her gentler sisters. Let there be independence, as you will, but without roughness; and gentleness will surely not deteriorate ability for making a way in the world.

The Queen of Roumania is so passionately fond of flowers that, it is said, she is positively unable to rest happily in a room were there are no blossoms. As to writing whithout the neighbourhood of flowers, that she has declared do be out of the question. Nearly all her literary works have been composed out of doors, in a roofless room, built of reeds, and surrounded by a hedge of rose bushes, in the hollow of which are cunningly concealed cages full of singing birds. The floor is of mossy turf. In one corner a tiny fountain pours forth perfumed waters, in another swings a silken hammock, in which the Queen can rest and dream.

If you must marry, marry an American. They make perfect husbands—from the selfish woman's point of view. The American husband, we are told, will stoke the furnace, do the city shopping, order in the ice and coals, feed the wood fire with logs, make a mayonnaise, turn out something dainty in the way of icecream, stay at his business right through the hot summer weather, send on his chequest to Newport to keep his wife and daughters cool and beautiful, or to Europe, where American wives and daughters crowd in their thousands with their Baedekers: and he will never grumble or at least he will never be heard to grumble. At the Woman's International Congress, an American lady said—"Our American women have their faults, but our American husbands are perfect; they are so indulgent."

The dogs of the smart set must have complete outfits nowadays, everything made to measure. The shape varies according to the breed of the dog. French poodles, pugs, terriers and Japanese spaniels wear coats cut somewhat after the pattern of a saddle blanket, while greyhounds wear them of a shield-shape. The correct costume for a fashionable promenade is a tan leather coat, with the coat of arms of the dogs owner on the side. Sometimes the monogram is used. It may be either of gold or silver, but not set with precious stones for street wear. To wear in the house, coats are cut after the same pattern, but made of satin or velvet. For the slim, shivering greyhounds there are entire coats of fur or cloth coats with fur collars and revers for outdoor wear. Any dog who has the honour to accompany his mistress when she goes out must wear a collar on the throat to match her gown in colour.

The latest development of the rage for perpendicular tucks applies them to straight-backed little coats that are now, at last, beginning to replace the warm and heavy winter garments. Some of them are made of Irish poplin, and are tucked from the neck to a couple of inches below the waist, where the fulness is released and allowed to follow out in a subdued sort of fulness similar to that on the dress skirts. Sometimes a simulated yoke breaks the monotony of the straight lines. On the top of the sleeves the tucks are carried down in line with the yoke. The smartest race-coats are tucked from the waist to a depth of from a quarter to half a yard, the pleats being over an inch wide. The sleeves are tucked horizontally down their entire length. Very often the bodice is almost covered with a rich guipure or gimp trimming, and this may, or may not, be continued to the hem of the garment on either side of the front. It makes a very handsome finish to a coat made of silk or khaki canvas over silk. This latter is to be a favourite combination for the coming season.

The blouse is changed in name, but just as popular as ever. It is now called "bodice," and is quite distinct from the shirt. Some of the newest have a very narrow basque, rounded at the sides and falling rather deeper in flat pleats at the back. A belt keeps the whole in position. The lace bodices are draped from a point on the right shoulder, and many of them have a jabot of edging lace following the line of draping. The only objection to this is that it obscures the waistline under the left arm. A lace bolero forms part of some of the new bodices. It does not hang over them, loose and independent, but is fastened down firmly and neatly. The yoke is as much as ever a feature of the newest bodices, and the revers are replaced by a round, flat collar, which shows the shoulder-line to advantage. Sometimes the yoke is a trellis-work of velvet or narrow white and black ribbon. There is some sign of the reappearance of the box-pleat up the front of the new bodices. It is ornamental, lending itself agreeably to trimming and buttons.

The fashionable petticoat is tucked in fine lines from the waist to the exact point where the fulness of the dress above it flows freely out. This helps the gown to follow the correct outline required by the legislators of the modes. The lightest of glace silks are used for these under-skirts. Very bright colours are avoided by women of taste for street wear, unless the dress should happen to be bright in colour, when the petticoat should match it. Beige silk is a very safe choice, for it goes with everything, and is what our grandmothers used to call "ladylike," a word that has gone out of fashion, together with "elegant" and "genteel." The finest nainsook is used for white evening petticoats, with trimmings of Mechlin or Valenciennes. Ivory silk or satin is also used for evening skirts, sometimes with trimmings of black lace, when to be worn with a black gown.

There are few people who are not of the opinion that the spring hats of this season are the prettiest ever seen. Freshness is part of their charm. The folds of chiffon or lisse are disposed with a deftness that is invariably described by the gazers in bonnet—shop windows as "so very French." The expression refers to that dainty finish in which our neighbours across the Channel excel. Silk, whether plain or tucked or stitched, is as much used for trimmings as the more aerial materials. It has weather resisting qualities that appeal to the prudent in the changeable English climate. A very pretty toque is made of beige-tucked glace silk, arranged in bows and loops above the hair a couple of ostrich feathers being the only additions. trimming. Black chip of the fine and supple sort is as much in favour as ever holding its own against the endless varieties of coloured straw, much of which more nearly resembles horse-hair in texture, so light and pliable is it.

## THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON THURSDAY, THE 3RD OF MAY, 1900.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calloo standard, reduced to the same temperature 32 and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity at Lat. 45.
2. The 2nd column under the head Wind gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.
3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shade with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.
4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rate of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

| STATIONS. | Pressure, 8 A.M. | Wind. Direction. | Wind. Rate per hour. | Temperature in shade. Maximum of past 24 hours. | Temperature in shade. Minimum of past 24 hours. | Humidity, 8 A.M. | Rainfall. Past 24 hours. | Rainfall. Since 1st Nov. to date. | Rainfall. Variation, 1st Nov. to date. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Inches | | Miles | ° | ° | % | Inches | Inches | Inches |
| Lahore | 29·635 | Calm | 1 | 112° | 67·1 | 30 | .. | 1·31 | −2·52 |
| Sirsa | 29·556 | NW | 12 | 100·3 | 62·1 | 34 | .. | 1·28 | −0·93 |
| Delhi | 29·632 | NW | 4 | 105·7 | 67·1 | 11 | .. | 2·13 | −0·61 |
| Agra | 29·656 | Calm | 5 | 104·0 | 64·4 | 34 | .. | 1·15 | −0·75 |
| Cawnpore | 29·658 | SSE | 1 | 108·0 | 75·1 | 36 | .. | 1·80 | ... |
| Allahabad | 29·653 | SE | 3 | 106·6 | 76·3 | 46 | .. | 5·00 | −2·95 |
| Jhansi | 29·649 | NNW | 5 | 105·3 | 68·7 | 13 | .. | 1·20 | −0·46 |
| Jacobabad | 29·610 | E | 4 | 115·1 | 76·1 | 49 | .. | 0·50 | −1·05 |
| Karachi | 29·751 | WSW | 13 | 92·4 | 80·2 | 68 | .. | 0·15 | −1·16 |
| Jeypore | 29·706 | WNW | 6 | 110·2 | 80·1 | 26 | .. | 0·36 | −1·34 |
| Ajmere | 29·720 | W | 13 | 107·4 | 84·5 | 34 | .. | 0·82 | −0·60 |
| Deesa | 29·761 | WNW | 10 | 110·1 | 75·0 | 36 | .. | 0·35 | −0·20 |
| Ahmedabad | 29·764 | NE | 4 | 11·9 | 89·1 | 43 | .. | 0·47 | ... |
| Bhuj | 29·748 | W | 17 | 10·3 | 75·9 | 73 | .. | 0·10 | −0·31 |
| Jamnagar | 29·772 | W | 18 | 1 0·6 | 74·2 | 74 | .. | 0 01 | ... |
| Rajkot | 29·73 | NW | 11 | 106·9 | 73·7 | 85 | .. | 0·00 | −0·38 |
| Bhownagar | | | | | | | | | |
| Para | 29·92 | NW | 7 | 103·4 | 76·8 | 40 | .. | 0·01 | ... |
| Veraval | 29·776 | WNW | 1 | 1 | 74·1 | 82 | .. | 0·01 | ... |
| Neemuch | 29·749 | NE | 7 | 108·1 | 77·0 | 45 | .. | 0·26 | −0·84 |
| Indore | 29·731 | NW | 3 | 107·8 | 73·1 | 24 | .. | 0·12 | −0·99 |
| Saugor | 29·681 | WNW | 3 | 106·4 | 71·7 | 42 | .. | 0·52 | −2·05 |
| Jubulpore | 29·6 3 | SSE | 3 | 106·5 | 71·6 | 16 | .. | 2·31 | −0·49 |
| Hoshangabad | 29·689 | NW | 4 | 110 5 | 76·7 | 33 | .. | 0·40 | −1·71 |
| Khandwa | 29·731 | NW | 8 | 112·2 | 81·6 | 14 | .. | 0·26 | −1·28 |
| Raipur | 29·668 | SE | 6 | 103·4 | 75·7 | 32 | .. | 2·46 | −0·26 |
| Nagpur | 29·666 | Calm | 6 | 112·. | 80·6 | 41 | .. | 0·63 | −2·68 |
| Amraoti | 29·636 | NNW | 9 | 110 8 | 84·2 | 23 | .. | 0·20 | −2·35 |
| Akola | 29·692 | NW | 7 | 112·6 | 77 8 | 9 | .. | 0·05 | −2·14 |
| Surat | 29·732 | NE | 6 | 108·1 | 76·5 | 46 | .. | 0·00 | −0·26 |
| Malegaon | 29·72 | NNW | 9 | 110·7 | 81·4 | 23 | .. | 0 06 | −1·29 |
| Bombay | 29·800 | WNW | 7 | 92· | 79·7 | 79 | .. | 0·00 | −0·93 |
| Poona | 29·74 | W | 1. | 107·6 | 74·6 | 27 | .. | 0·01 | −2·26 |
| Ahmednagar | 29·747 | N | 11 | 104·9 | 74·3 | 40 | .. | 0·00 | ... |
| Aurangabad | .. | N | 19 | 10 ·1 | 82·2 | 19 | .. | 0·13 | ... |
| Sholapur | 29·731 | NE | 6 | 106·7 | 76·0 | 15 | .. | 1·07 | −1·78 |
| Ratnagiri | 29·791 | NW | 1 | 90·4 | 71·4 | 73 | .. | 1·25 | +0·37 |
| Belgaum | 29·771 | WNW | 12 | 96·3 | 67·8 | 64 | .. | 1 65 | −2·82 |
| Goa | 29·809 | NW | 5 | 91 0 | 81·4 | 77 | .. | 0·51 | ... |
| Karwar | 29·809 | N | 4 | 89·2 | 81·0 | 75 | .. | 0·08 | −3·16 |
| Mangalore | 29·807 | Calm | 2 | 91·8 | 81·4 | 67 | .. | 0·30 | −4·63 |
| Calicut | 29·805 | Calm | 3 | 87·. | 78 0 | 78 | .. | 9 13 | −1·48 |
| Cochin | 29·811 | Calm | .. | 85·5 | 77·6 | 81 | 0·06 | 19 91 | +2 53 |
| Bangalore | 29·80 | WSW | 7 | 94·3 | 70·8 | 80 | .. | 1·38 | −4·45 |
| Secunderabad | 29·67 | W | 4 | 105 7 | 81·3 | 41 | .. | 1·51 | −2·11 |
| Masulipatam | 29·748 | SSW | 8 | 96 1 | 7. 1 | 84 | .. | 4·35 | −4·37 |
| Bellary | 29·753 | Calm | .. | 103 2 | 77·3 | 47 | .. | 2·62 | −0·73 |
| Cuddapah | 29·721 | NW | 6 | 107·3 | 83·9 | 58 | .. | 1·56 | −4·80 |
| Madras | 29 731 | SSW | 6 | 92·7 | 80·0 | 81 | .. | 5 21 | −15·69 |
| Coimbatore | 29 79 | N | 2 | 93·4 | 72·1 | 85 | 0·10 | 9·87 | +1·99 |
| Trichinopoly | 29·769 | Calm | 3 | 94·5 | 77 3 | 87 | .. | 8 68 | −2·83 |
| Negapatam | 29·747 | Calm | 6 | 93·6 | 79·9 | 83 | .. | 17·31 | −14·00 |
| Colombo 25nd | 29·834 | WSW | 8 | 85 5 | 75 0 | 89 | 4·96 | 49·9 | −1·97 |
| Aden | 29·889 | Calm | 11 | 87· | 76 4 | 81 | .. | 1.4 | −1·65 |

Inocluma "Wind Rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

### SUMMARY.

Pressure has decreased briskly to rapidly in Upper Sind and at Sirsa, Jhansi, Hoshangabad, Secunderabad and Cuddapah, and has been steady or has changed only slightly over the rest of the country. The distribution remains unchanged, and the barometric gradients are moderate to slight.

Winds in Sind are somewhat cyclonic, while variable breezes or clams prevail in other places. The force has been fresh to light.

The temperatures, both maximum and minimum, are much above the mean of the season in many places. The highest temperature in the shade was 115° at Jacobabad, and the lowest 69° at Belgaum.

Humidity changes are unimportant, and the skies are cloudy to overcast in the Madras Presidency and in Mysore and at Cochin, Mangalore, Karwar, Belgaum and Ratnagiri.

Light showers are reported from Coimbatore and a few drops at Cochin.

The isobars indicate that the low pressure area noticed in yesterday's report appears to be slowly growing deeper and the weather over the country lying to the north of Latitude 25° is slightly unsettled. Pressure continues to decrease on the Coromandel Coast. Conditions are slightly favourable for light local showers on the Malabar Coast and at a few stations in the Madras Presidency.

G. L. TOWERS,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

### METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 2nd May, 1900.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 6 p.m., and 10 p.m.

| | |
|---|---|
| Barometer corrected 32 dex. Fah. | inches 29·751 |
| Temperature of the Air | degrees 86 0 |
| Wet Bulb Thermometer | 78·2 |
| Dew Point | 75·4 |
| Relative humidity of Air | 0·714 |
| Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10) | 0·0 |
| Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day | degrees 92·5 |
| Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.) | 79.6 |
| General Directions of wind* | NW SSW, W, W NW, NW. |
| Movement of Wind in 24 hours* | miles 160 |

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

### THERMOMETER READINGS

WEDNESDAY.—MAY 2.

| | |
|---|---|
| 10 p.m. | 83·0 |

THURSDAY NIGHT.—MAY 3.

| | |
|---|---|
| 6 a.m. | 79·9 |
| 10 a.m. | 85 4 |
| 2 p.m. | 88 0 |
| 4 p.m. | 85·8 |

THE theory that a high temperature is inimical to the plague germ, remarks a contemporary, finds further support from the Calcutta plague returns. A few weeks back more than a hundred deaths from plague were occurring in the capital every day. Now that the summer blaze has set in, the daily mortality figure has dropped to below thirty, and is still falling. There is something so human in this preference for temperate rather than torrid weather, that one hopes the bacillus has no thoughts of migrating hillwards. Anyway no one will deny that the elaborate precautions taken to protect the Himalayan stations are justified.

### UNDELIVERED LETTERS.

THE following is a list of unclaimed letters lying at the Bombay General Post Office:—

Allix Maurice
Arudh Theodor
Bagram J G
Berman Leon
Brown A Mrs
Brown George
Brown Graham
Burke W P
Carew Gerald
Cessler Horoi Mrs
Cloke Bertha de
Combes J C
Czartoryston Wi-told
Daly W
D'ars Bremond
Davidson N
Dearing Fanny Mrs
Dobey N D
D'Souza C S
Empochie W
Enfield M
Fenzi L G
Fortesque W M Mrs
Gables Mrs
Gardner Mrs
Goodman G
Grinberg D
Gurliba, B
Hamilton Miss
Harlow F Mrs
Henney John Pulling
Hill Henry
Hobday J
Hulme G A
Johnson L E
Kampton Napier
Knuth Hugo
Krolin Juan
Lamb E A Miss
Lazard Alfonse
Liddon R K
McDonnell Susie Miss
Moore E F
Morritz M
Movradean M
Norton Mrs
Paton Frank E
Percival Alice Miss
Perosha Dadabhoy Elavia
Puley F Mrs
Ravean G
Revellha Pierre
Roche Elsie Miss
Sapira Maria
Scheer Sachar
Soorkeans Annetta Mrs
Smith T
Sorabjee D Chinoy
Steinhart Lisse
Taylor C J D Miss
Taylor K Davis
Taylor Wm
Tubbs, Stanley W
Valsami Dionisio
Vansant N G
Waidmann Herman
Worthington O Dr


Bracing!
Refreshing!
Invigorating!
ADD A LITTLE
Condy's Fluid
TO YOUR BATH.
The effect is magical.
BEWARE OF COLONIAL IMITATIONS.
INSIST ON BUYING "CONDY'S FLUID."
The following name and address should be at foot of label:—
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THE WOMAN'S VOTE.

"Should woman have a vote in politics?" is a question that is constantly cropping up. In some places, Wyoming for example, she has already obtained it, and it is interesting to observe how she uses it to vote for the good against the bad. Her power of discrimination is very great. Note how she appreciates Van Houten's Cocoa. Wherever she has tried it, she has immediately pronounced it to be absolutely the best! And this without hesitation. The reason is evident enough.

In the first place, Van Houten's Cocoa is pure, soluble, and extremely nourishing. This the members of the medical profession are ever ready to acknowledge.

Secondly, it is delicious in taste, and very economical to use. And lastly, the numerous testimonials from "all sorts and conditions of men," prove that it is alike valued in the palace, and prized in the cottage.

The moderate cost places it within the reach of all, for it is less than one farthing per cup; and it is so easily assimilated and digested that all may take it, be they weak or strong.

BE SURE YOU TRY
VAN HOUTEN'S Eating CHOCOLATE.

Fortify the System against Disease with PURE BLOOD.
THE BEST SECURITY FOR HEALTH.
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ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA
Over 60 Years' World-wide Reputation.
WELL-KNOWN AS "A superior preparation that may always be relied on."
Estd. since 1829. SARSAPARILLA
Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD
THE SAFEST AND MOST RELIABLE REMEDY FOR TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, WEAK AND LANGUID FEELINGS, and all Impurities of the Blood.
A Restorative after attacks of FEVER, CHOLERA, DYSENTERY, &c.
IMPORTANT EVIDENCE.
"We cannot speak too highly of it."—LANCET.
"We recommend your Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla."—MEDICAL REVIEW.
"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—Sir R. MARTIN.
The late LORD CLYDE said—"I am never without it, for, when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."
"Your Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla cured me of Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed."—EARL OF ALDBOROUGH.
"It is in the strictest sense a tonic, with this invaluable attribute—that it is applicable to a state of the system so sunken and so irritable, as renders other substances of the tonic class unavailable and injurious."—Mr. TRAVERS, F.R.S.
"In consequence of much Debility, &c., subsequent to Cholera, I have freely used it myself with great benefit and success."—JOSEPH POETT.
It is asserted on good authority that by taking a little daily the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.
N.B.—INDISPENSABLE TO ALL WHO VALUE HEALTH.
(Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla Cleanses the Blood of all Dangerous Humours.)
CAUTION. Beware of and Refuse all IMITATIONS & SUBSTITUTES.
AGENTS:—TREACHER & Co., Limited PHILLIPS & Co., Limite KEMP & Co., &c., &c.

"HARLENE" FOR THE HAIR
THE VERY FINEST DRESSING.
SPECIALLY PREPARED AND DELICATELY PERFUMED.
RESTORES THE HAIR.
PROMOTES THE GROWTH.
ARRESTS THE FALL.
STRENGTHENS THE ROOTS.
REMOVES DANDRUFF.
ALLAYS ALL IRRITATION.
Full description and directions for use in 20 languages supplied with every bottle.
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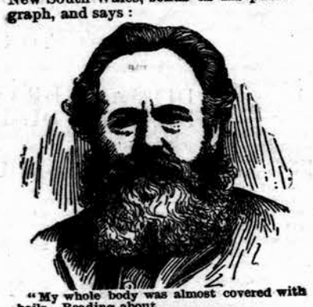
Boils. Pimples.
Sure Signs of Impure Blood.
Do not think that washes and ointments can cure eruptions of the skin. They cannot. The cause is deeper, even down in the very blood itself. Purify your blood, and your skin will be smooth and clear.
Mr. James Johnson, of South Forbes, New South Wales, sends us his photograph, and says:

"My whole body was almost covered with boils. Reading about
AYER'S Sarsaparilla
I thought I would try it. I took one bottle, and was entirely free from any eruption whatever. My eyesight was greatly strengthened also."
Mr. Johnson's eyesight was strengthened because the Sarsaparilla is such a wonderful nerve tonic. For impure blood and weak nerves there is no remedy in the world equal to it.
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Agents for Bombay—KEMP & Co., Ld.

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Agents Wanted.
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Over 70 Years' Established Reputation.
Neave's Food
BEST and CHEAPEST
For INFANTS and INVALIDS, CHILDREN and The AGED.
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"Admirably adapted to the wants of Infants and Young Persons"
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GORDON STABLES, M.D., R.N.
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Face Spots. Face Spots. Face Spots. Face Spots. Face Spots. Face Spots.

The Editor, "BABY," reports:—For acne spots on the face it is undoubtedly efficacious, frequently healing eruptions, and removing pimple in a few days. It relieves itching at once.

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STERILIZED—NOT SWEETENED.

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Superior in quality to every other brand of Unsweetened Milk.

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FER BRAVAIS Highly recommended for weak and debilitated children.

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*PALE CHILDREN*
*OLD PEOPLE, INVALIDS*

**VIN CHAPOTEAUT**

(CHAPOTEAUT'S WINE OF PEPTONE)

*A DELICIOUS NUTRITIVE STIMULANT*

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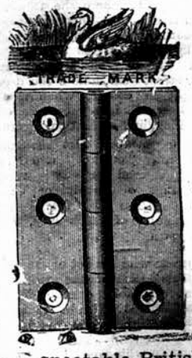


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